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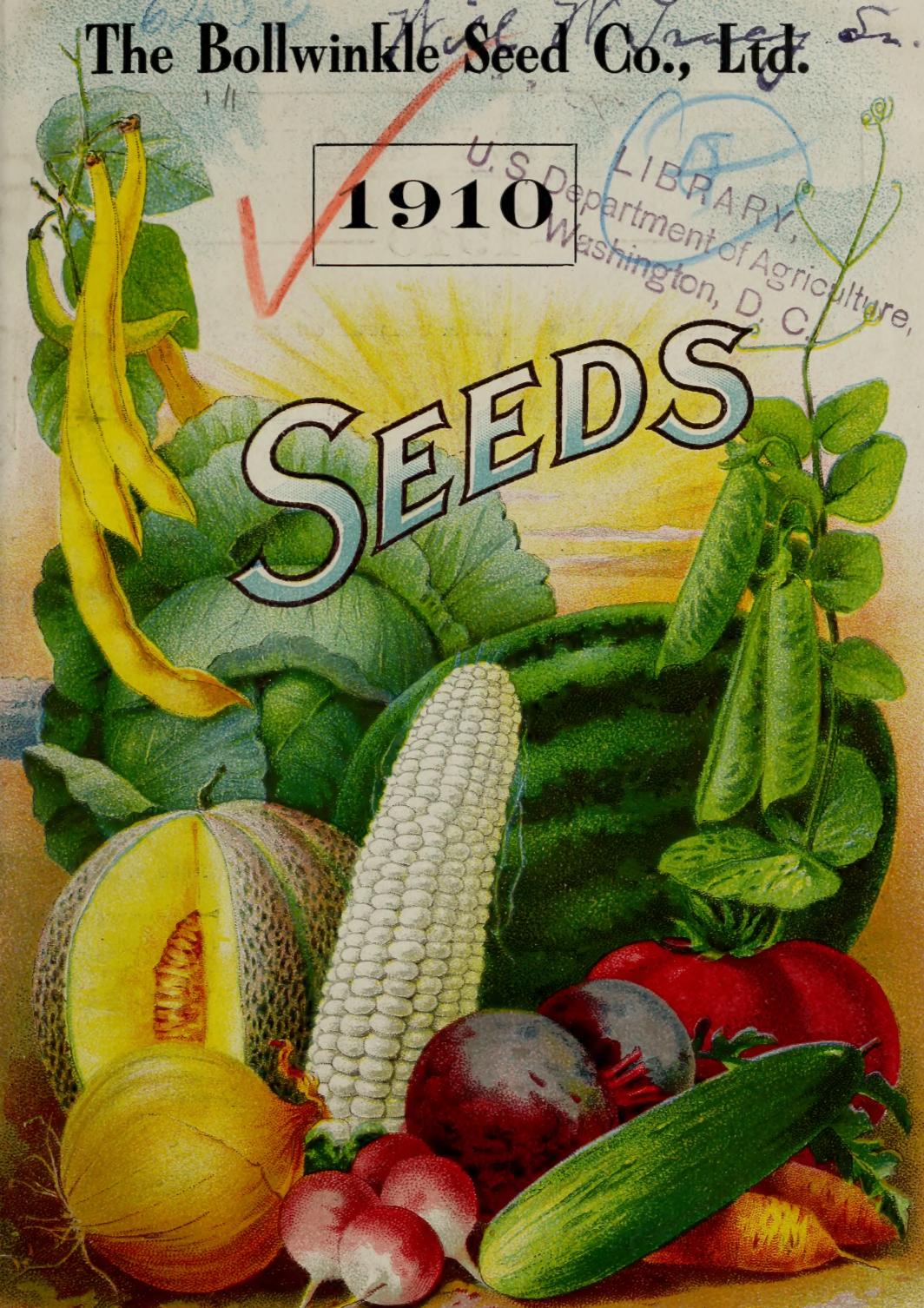
The Bollwinkle Seed Co., Ltd.

1910

U.S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D. C.

LIBRARY

SEEDS



521-525 DUMAINE STREET

New Orleans, La.

HOW TO ORDER YOUR GARDEN SEED

1910

Cash—Must accompany all orders from unknown correspondents or satisfactory references required.

No Seed—Sent C. O. D. unless one-third of the amount of purchase is sent with order.

In Remitting—Send Money Orders, Draft or Check on New Orleans or New York, and stamps or currency by registered letter. Please don't send any personal checks.

In Ordering—Be sure that your name, address and order are plainly written, so as to avoid errors.

Should an error occur, please notify us at once, and we will take pleasure in making corrections.

Don't Fail—To give your postoffice address, and if seeds are to go by express, give name of nearest express office; if by freight, your railroad station, or, by boat, your landing.

Seeds by Mail.—We do a large mail order business and are prepared to fill all orders promptly and correctly, the day they are received, in nearly all cases.

Prices.—In comparing our mailing prices you must bear in mind that we prepay the postage on all garden seed by the ounce, pound and one-fourth pound, and on Peas, Beans and Corn by the pint and quart.

If seeds are ordered to go forward by express or freight, deduct 10c. a pound on garden seed and 15c. a quart on beans, peas and corn.

MARKET-GARDENERS, FARMERS' CLUBS AND INSTITUTES

Wanting to purchase seeds in unusually large quantities should write for special prices. Although we have made prices very low in this Catalogue, yet, when a number of pounds or bushels are wanted we can frequently supply at a lower price than by the single pound or bushel. In writing, give us a list of quantities and varieties required, and we will return list promptly with our Lowest Cash Price for the lot.

Will H. Tracy

CALENDAR FOR 1910

JANUARY.							FEBRUARY.							MARCH.						
S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	3	4	5	.	.	1	2	3	4	5	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	.	.	.	.	.	27	28	29	30	31	.	
30	31	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
APRIL.							MAY.							JUNE.						
S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
.	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	.	.	1	2	3	4	
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	29	30	31	.	.	.	.	26	27	28	29	30	.	
JULY.							AUGUST.							SEPTEMBER.						
S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
.	.	.	.	1	2	.	1	2	3	4	5	6	.	.	.	1	2	3		
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	28	29	30	31	.	.	.	25	26	27	28	29	30	
31	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
OCTOBER.							NOVEMBER.							DECEMBER.						
S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	2	3	4	5	.	.	.	1	2	3		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	27	28	29	30	.	.	.	25	26	27	28	29	30	
30	31	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Special Notice—Non-Warranty Clause, See Page 5.



W. Tracy S.
THE THOUGHTFUL READER

Is Asked to Consider That

STRICTLY PURE SEEDS

*Seeds worth One Dollar
cannot be Sold at Fifty Cents*

Strictly Pure Seeds cannot any more be sold at cheap prices, to make a fair business profit, than can other commercial commodities which sold at cheap prices have proven to be grossly adulterated. We will not undertake to name the adulterated articles. This, to a large extent, has been done by the Pure Food Section of the Department of Agriculture and by several Congressional Investigating Committees.

Really hardly anything is pure which we eat, drink or wear; even many medicines are cheapened, all because of the demand for low prices. Cheapness appears to have been the general desire of the public, and it has brought its own reward.

Scientific and mechanical manipulation in nearly all manufacturing processes has been called upon to aid the dishonest to do almost anything to cheapen costs by adulterations and other impositions; but now the tide is turning and the chemist is again employed to point out fraud upon the public. The action of Congress is significant of better conditions for the future.

Garden Seeds are *not* an exception when *sold cheaply*, because the necessary expense cannot be devoted to them to make them pure, some of the cheap seeds being very defective in quality, that is not true to their supposed kind; others cheapened by mixing in one-third of worthless dead stock, consequently disappointing because of failure to grow.

Garden Seeds do not come under the same classification as Grass Seeds, which latter are saved from broad fields, two, three and sometimes many years from the original seeding, during which time *natural* grasses, or *foreign* ones too, the seeds of which were in the earth from the preceding crop, voluntarily spring up and ripen their seeds with the intended crop and give a mixture of varieties impossible to guard against, and for which the Seed Merchant should not be thoughtlessly condemned, unless the price shows that he bought cheap seeds and they thus condemn themselves.

But Garden Seeds are generally saved either from one or two-year-old plants, plants standing in rows, plants possessing an individuality very distinct from the interwoven plants of clover, timothy or blue grass. Consequently there is no reason whatever, except it be ignorance or design, to explain mixed seeds or run-out stocks of Garden Seeds. It goes without argument that a mixture in Garden Seeds is no excuse, *if known before selling*, for the Seed Merchant should not be ignorant himself nor purchase seeds from an ignorant grower, and a crop of Seeds saved from mixed Vegetables or Flowers is inferentially sold cheaply, because it was obtained cheaply with the idea of selling it cheaply.

If merchants, farmers or gardeners insist upon getting a pound of Seed at 50c. which, when true to type as to period of *maturity, shape, size, color, flavor*, costs one dollar to produce, they can only expect to find when the crop is grown that they purchased a gold brick, and they get just what they deserve. Cheap seeds condemn themselves.

THE HOT BED.

Owing to the mild winters in the South, hot beds are not used as much as in the North, except to raise such tender plants as Eggplants, Tomatoes and Peppers. There is little forcing of vegetables here, excepting Cucumbers and Lettuce; and, if we do not have hard frosts, the latter does better in the open ground than under glass. To make a hot bed is a very simple thing. Any one who has the use of tools can make the wooden frame; the sashes may be obtained from any sash factory. We consider a wooden frame five to six feet wide and ten feet six inches long a very good size. It should be at least six inches higher at the back than in the front, and covered by three sashes $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ feet. The manure should not be over a month old; it should be thrown together in a heap, and when commencing to heat, be worked over with a fork, and the long and short manure evenly mixed. In this State the ground is generally low, and, to retain the heat of the manure for a long time, it is best to put the manure on top of the ground—that is, make a bank two feet longer and two feet wider than the frame. Keep the edges straight and the corners firm. When thrown up about eighteen inches trample the manure down to six or eight inches, then put on another layer of eighteen inches and trample down again. Place thereon the frame and sash, and fill in six inches of good earth. After about five days stir the ground to kill the weeds which have come up, then sow the seeds.

SOIL.

Almost any soil will grow good truck if properly drained and fertilized, but a loamy top soil, with a good clay sub-soil is considered the best for all purposes. There are certain crops that do best on heavy soil, while others thrive best on a lighter soil. Cabbage, for instance, requires a heavy, damp loam to obtain best results, while snap beans, melons and cucumbers, do best on a lighter, dryer soil. Again, the season has much to do with getting best results from any crop, as during a drouth the low, damp soil would make the best growth, while the upland would suffer; while this order would be reversed during a prolonged wet season. This, of course, any practical farmer understands. The growing of a truck crop and its cultivation differ very little from the growing and cultivation of the staple crops, the main features are *when* to plant and *what* to plant. Care should be taken, however, in all cases, not to plow or work the land too wet. Wet ground excludes the air and prevents the action of the atmosphere on the soil which is necessary to make plant food available, but must be allowed to dry out from natural cause, and not by cultivation.

CLEARING THE LAND.

By all means clear your land of stumps and trees; they are expensive tenants and pay no rent. Labor for farm purposes is getting less and less to be relied upon, and even if plentiful, is expensive as compared with the use of improved tools. One man and a pair of good horses will do more effective work in one day than several men with hoes will do in a week. Vegetation grows very rapidly in our climate and must have attention or the crop will be over-run with grass and weeds. Again, stumps and trees prevent drainage by damming up the water between the rows and this is one thing to be avoided in order to be successful in growing truck crops. Small seeds will not germinate when the soil is soggy, hence the importance

of thorough drainage. Nature has so blessed us with a climate as to enable us to grow more than one crop a year from the soil, so the average farmer will not be required to cultivate so large an area, and what land he cultivates he can well afford to have it clear of all obstructions. A farm of 20 acres in this section can be made to produce, with proper care and attention, as much as 100 acres in a less favored locality, in fact, our most successful truckers have never cultivated more than 20 to 30 acres. Before one crop is harvested, another is planted, and by observing details as to cultivation, one crop will in no wise interfere with the other.

Raising Vegetables for Shipping.

Truck growing can not be made to pay without frequent and easy means of shipment to good markets.

Therefore the land selected for growing truck (which includes all perishable vegetables) must be fertile, well drained, and convenient to railroad or steamboats.

The only exception is where lands are so located that crops can be grown when the climate prevents their maturity elsewhere, except under glass.

The truck farmer must carefully plan his crops to mature at a time when the demand is good and the supply scanty.

The most money is to be made out of crops which can be shipped to Northern markets where and when they are scarce and in demand.

"Hitting the market" is simply a phrase attributing to luck that which is nearly always the result of a carefully planned campaign for the farm work. Crops of vegetables cannot be grown in most localities without competition, but if the work is well planned, and economically executed, there will be a margin of profit to the grower.

Large profits must not be expected from a small patch. In this day of large enterprises, profits increase more than proportionately to the size of the crops. More than ten times as much money is made on a ten acre lot of a well-planned crop than on one acre equally well tilled. The economy of cultivation and planting; the saving in freight; the necessity of selecting the best markets; the preparation for proper packages and shipments, all tend to increase the profits and to secure a more active demand among the buyers, and higher selling price for the crops produced.

HOW TO PACK VEGETABLES FOR SHIPMENT TO NORTHERN MARKETS.

ASPARAGUS—Boxes holding one dozen bunches by express, in car loads, bushel boxes may be used.

STRING BEANS—By express use 1-3 bushel boxes and $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel baskets. Car loads 1-3 bushel boxes, bushel crates or hampers may be used.

CABBAGE—By express or car loads standard open crates.

CELERY—By express bushel boxes holding 3 dozen bunches each, each bunch containing 12 plants of celery.

EGG PLANT—By express bushel crates or hampers, by car loads either barrels or hampers.

MELONS, CANTALOUPES—By express, standard crates holding 45 melons. Car loads the same.

MELONS, WATER MELONS—Water melons can only be shipped in car load lots with any degree of success and profit. Water melons should be loaded in ventilated cars. Clean stock cars are as good as any. Never load in a dirty car. Have about 10 inches of hay or straw on bottom of car. Place every melon carefully and snugly in its place, commencing at the ends of the cars and finishing at the doors. Allow no one to walk over the melons. Load the car about one-half full or less in height. When loading carefully examine every melon for soft places. Throw out every one that shows any defect. It is better to throw the melons away at loading than to throw it away at the receiving point after paying freight charges on the melon.

OKRA—Okra is best shipped by express in 1-3 bushel boxes or $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel baskets.

PARSLEY—Ship parsley only in hampers, bushel boxes or barrels. When shipped in barrels it must be well iced with cracked ice throughout the barrel in layers.

PEAS—English peas should be shipped in 1-3 bushel boxes or hampers. Peas are very heatable and should not be shipped in very large packages.

POTATOES—In the first part of the season Irish potatoes may be shipped in bushel boxes by express with profit. Later in the season in car lots ventilated barrels also may be used.

SPINACH—Spinach can be shipped in bushel boxes and barrels by express. If shipped in barrels have barrels well iced with cracked ice.

TOMATOES—The standard crates for tomatoes in car lots or express shipments or either, the 6 basket or 4 basket crate.

BEETS—Beets are tied in bunches about 4 beets to the bunch and may be shipped in hampers or bushel boxes without ice. If packed in barrels they should be well iced. Beets shipped in car lots must be shipped in refrigerator cars, well iced, as they are very apt to heat.

CAULIFLOWER—Cauliflower should be shipped in bushel boxes without ice or barrels well iced by express.

CUCUMBERS—In the first part of the season cucumbers may be shipped by express in bushel boxes, hampers or barrels. No icing is required by express shipments. In car lots cucumbers may be shipped in barrels or bushel boxes in a well iced refrigerator car.

CORN—Sweet corn is very apt to heat in transit and must be shipped in small packages like hampers or bushel boxes. If shipped in barrels green corn must be well iced.

LETTUCE—Shippers at this point have all their lettuce packed in barrels well iced. Lettuce in barrels may be shipped by express. In car lots lettuce can only be shipped in well iced refrigerator cars.

MUSTARD—Mustard by express should be shipped in barrels well iced.

ONIONS—Onions should only be shipped in crates or barrels. It is a risky business to ship onions in sacks. Use regular bushel or standard crates.

PEPPERS—Green peppers should be shipped in $\frac{1}{3}$ bushel boxes by express.

POTATOES—Sweet potatoes should always be shipped in barrels or sacks by express or car lots.

RADISHES—Radishes are a difficult crop to ship. As the tops are very apt to heat and spoil the sale of the radishes. Radishes may be shipped in bushel boxes by express. When shipped in hampers or barrels they must be well iced with cracked ice put in layers in the barrels.

TURNIPS—Turnips with the tops should only be shipped in barrels by express well iced.

**PREMIUMS.**

On orders for packets and ounces, you may select seeds in packets or ounces to the value of \$1.25 for each \$1 sent us. This premium is allowed on *Seeds in Packets and Ounces Only*. We Allow no Premium on seeds by the quarter-pound, pound, pint, quart, or bulk, nor upon bulbs or plants, upon which the prices are *net*. Make out your order, figure the total value of packets and ounces, then select your own Premiums as above, at the rate of 25 cents on the dollar sent us for packets and ounces.

Largest and Best Ever Offered**VEGETABLES AND FLOWERS**

We offer these ready-made gardens at very close figure. We can only afford to do this by putting them up in large quantities for shipment. Therefore, we can make no changes, substitutions or alterations. All our seeds are choice and fresh. Packets well filled, same as regular stock. The collections are just what you need for a garden. Saves a busy person time in making a selection. Save money and time by getting the best.

BIG 50 CENT COLLECTION OF VEGETABLE SEEDS.

20 PACKETS 50 CENTS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Packet Cashaw Pumpkin. | 1 Packet French Market Bush Beans. |
| 1 Packet Early Drumhead Cabbage. | 1 Packet Red Bermuda Onion. |
| 1 Packet Premium Flat Dutch Cabbage. | 1 Packet Plain Leaved Parsley. |
| 1 Packet Early Eclipse Beet. | 1 Packet Large Curled Mustard. |
| 1 Packet Half Long Danvers Carrot. | 1 Packet French Market Okra. |
| 1 Packet Imp. Long Green Cucumber. | 1 Packet Extra Early Long Scarlet Radish. |
| 1 Packet True Georgia Collard. | 1 Packet Early White Bush Squash. |
| 1 Packet Big Boston Lettuce. | 1 Packet New Stone Tomato. |
| 1 Packet New Orleans Market Canteloupe. | 1 Packet Purple Top Globe Turnip. |
| 1 Packet Kleckley Sweet Watermelon. | |
| 1 Packet Early Sugar Corn. | |

For 50 cents we will send the above 20 packets of seed by mail, postpaid.

BIG 50-CENT COLLECTION OF FLOWER SEEDS.

FOR 50 CENTS WE WILL MAIL ONE FULL-SIZED PACKET EACH OF THE FOLLOWING:

1. Alyssum, Sweet, beautiful white flower of delicious fragrance.
2. Balsam, Double, Mixed, favorite garden flower.
3. Cockscomb, Dwarf Mixed, beautiful free blooming annual.
4. Adonis Aestivalis, early blooming, crimson.
5. Marigold, French Double Dwarf Mixed, various markings.
6. Nasturtiums, Dwarf Mixed, fine for table decorations.
7. Phlox Drummondii Mixed, splendid mass of colors.
8. Petunia, Good Mixed, fine for bedding.
9. Poppy, Double, well adapted for shrubbery.

10. Sweet William, Single Mixed, great variety of colors.
11. Chrysanthemum, Annual Sorts, mixed.
12. Verbena, Fine Mixed, beautiful, dazzling self-colors.
13. Zinnia, Tall Double Mixed, showy and free flowering.
14. Ageratum Mexicanum, for bedding and edging; blue.
15. Sweet Peas, Eckford's Hybrids Mixed, very popular for bunching.

The above 15 packets for only 50c. At regular catalogue prices these 15 packets would cost 75c.

For 25c we will mail numbers 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 13.

At these greatly reduced prices we cannot allow any alterations in any of the above collections.

THE BOLLWINKLE SEED CO., LTD., gives no warranty expressed or implied, as to description, quality or productiveness of seed, bulbs, roots or trees sold by them, or any other matter pertaining to same, and they will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the seeds, bulbs, roots or trees on these terms, they are at once to be returned, and the purchase price of same will be refunded.

REFERENCE TABLES.

Table Showing Quantities of Seed Usually Sown Upon an Acre.

Alfalfa (60 lbs per bu.).....	20 to 30 lbs.
Barley, broadcast (48 lbs. per bu.)	.2 to 3 bu.
Bean, Dwarf, in drills (60 lbs per bus.)	1½ bus.
Bean, Pole, in hills (60 lbs. per bus.)	10 to 12 qts.
Beet, Table, in drills.....	.6 lbs.
Beet, Mangel-Wurzel .....	.5 lbs.
Broom Corn, in hills, 46 lbs. per bus.	8 to 10 qts.
Buckwheat (48 lbs. per bus.).....	1 bus.
Cabbage, in beds to transplant.....	¼ lb.
Carrot, in drills	3 to 4 lbs.
Clover, Red (60 lbs. per bus.).....	.20 lbs.
Clover, White (60 lbs. per bus.)	.12 to 15 lbs.
Clover, Alsike (60 lbs. per bus.).....	.10 lbs.
Clover, Lucerne or Alfalfa (60 lbs. per bus.).....	20 to 30 lbs.
Corn, in hills.....	8 to 10 qts.
Corn, for Fodder (56 lbs. per bus.)	.3 bus.
Cucumber, in hills.....	.2 lbs.
Flax, broadcast (56 lbs. per bus.)	1½ bus.
Grass, Kentucky Blue (14 lbs. per bus.)	3 bus.
Grass, Orchard (14 lbs. per bus.).....	.3 bus.
Grass, English Rye (24 lbs. per bus.)	.3 bus.
Grass, Red Top (10 lbs. per bus.).....	.3 bus.
Grass, Timothy (45 lbs. per bus.)	¼ bus.
Grass, Hungarian (48 lbs. per bus.)	.1 bus.
Grass, Lawn (15 lbs. per bus.)	.4 bus.
Grass, Rescue .....	.40 lbs.
Grass, Bermuda .....	.4 lbs.
Grass, Johnson .....	.30 lbs.
Kaffir Corn, in drills (50 lbs. per bus.)	.10 lbs.
Kaffir Corn, broadcast (50 lbs. per bu.)	.1 bus.
Melon, Musk, in hills.....	2 to 3 lbs.
Melon, Water, in hills.....	4 to 5 lbs.
Millet, German (50 lbs. per bus.)	1 to 1½ bus.
Milo Maize, in drills(50 lbs. per bus.)	10 lbs.
Oats, broadcast (32 lbs. per bus.)	.2 to 3 bus.
Onions, in drills.....	6 to 8 lbs.
Onions for Sets, in drills.....	.50 lbs.
Onion Sets, in drills (32 lbs. per bus.)	6 to 12 bus.
Parsnip, in drills.....	.4 to 6 lbs.
Pea, Round, in drills (60 lbs. per bus.)	1½ bus.
Pea, Garden, Wrinkled, in drills (56 lbs. per bus.).....	1¼ bus.
Peanuts (22 lbs. per bus.).....	.1 bus.
Peas, Field or Stock (60 lbs. per bus.)	1½ to 3 bus.
Potato, cut tubers (60 lbs. to bus.)	.8 bus.
Pumpkin, in hills .....	.3 lbs.
Radish, in drills	8 to 10 lbs.
Rape, Dwarf Essex.....	.5 lbs.

Rye, broadcast (56 lbs. per bus.)	1½ to 2 bus.
Salsify, in drills .....	.8 to 10 lbs.
Sorghum or Sugar Cane (50 lbs. per bus.)	2 to 4 bus.
Spinach, in drills.....	.15 lbs.
Squash, bush varieties, in hills.....	.4 lbs.
Squash, running varieties, in hills.....	.3 lbs.
Tomato, to transplant.....	¼ lb.
Turnip, broadcast .....	.2 lbs.
Turnip, in drills, 1 oz. to 250 feet of drill	1½ lbs.
Vetch, broadcast	2 to 3 bus.
Wheat, broadcast (60 lbs. per bus.)	1½ to 2 bus.

Average Time Required for Garden Seeds to Germinate.

	Days.
Bean	5 to 10
Beet	7 to 10
Cabbage	5 to 10
Carrot .....	.12 to 18
Cauliflower	5 to 10
Celery .....	.10 to 20
Corn	5 to 8
Cucumber	6 to 10
Endive	5 to 10
Lettuce	6 to 8
Onion	7 to 10
Pea	6 to 10
Parsnip	10 to 20
Pepper	9 to 14
Radish	3 to 6
Salsify	7 to 12
Tomato	6 to 12
Turnip	4 to 8

Time Required for Maturity of Different Garden Crops Reckoned From the Day of Sowing the Seed.

	Days.
Beans, String	45 to 65
Beans, Shell	65 to 70
Beets, Turnip	65
Beets, Long Blood	150
Cabbage, Early	105
Cabbage, Late	150
Cauliflower	110
Corn	75
Eggplant	150 to 160
Lettuce	65
Melon, Water	120 to 140
Melon, Musk	120 to 140
Onion	135 to 150
Pepper	140 to 150
Radish	30 to 45
Squash, Summer	60 to 45
Squash, Winter	125
Tomato	150
Turnip	60 to 70

MONTHLY TABLE FOR SOWING VEGETABLE SEEDS.

JANUARY.

Sow Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Beets, Leek, White Flat Dutch Turnip, Purple Top Turnip, Lettuce, Endive, Cabbage, Broccoli, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Cabbage, Parsley, Cress, Cress, Cress, Chervil, Parsley and Celery, Sorrel, Peas, Irish Potatoes and all kinds of herb seeds; sow Cucumbers, Egg Plants, Pepper and Tomatoes in hot beds for transplanting.

FEBRUARY.

Sow Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Beets, Leeks, Radishes, Turnips, Swiss Chard, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Cabbage, Parsley, Cress, Celery, Peas, Potatoes, Herb Seeds; plant Asparagus Roots, Beans, Cucumbers, Squash, Melons, Corn. End of this month Sweet Potatoes can be planted for slips.

MARCH.

Sow Beets, Radishes, Lettuce, Spinach, Carrots, Mustard, Swiss Chard, Leeks, Celery, Parsley, Cress, Chervil, Lettuce Plant, Bush and Pole Beans, Endive, Squash, Cucumbers, Melons, Okra, Tomatoes; Egg Plants and Peppers can be sown in the open ground; plant Corn, Irish and Sweet Potatoes.

APRIL.

Sow Bush and Pole Beans, Corn, Cucumbers, Squash, Melons, Okra, Beets, Carrots, Swiss Chard, Radish, Lettuce, Mustard, Endive, Cress, Parsley, Pumpkins, Celery, Tomatoes, Egg Plants, Pepper, Kohlrabi, Cauliflower; sow German Millet for Hay.

MAY.

Sow Corn, Melons, Squash, Cucumbers, Egg Plants, Tomatoes, Peppers, Okra, Bush and Pole Beans, Pumpkins, Radishes, Endive, Lettuce; Celery for bleaching can be sown now, but requires plenty of water if the weather is dry. Plant Cow Peas and set out Sweet Potato Slips.

JUNE.

Sow Water and Musk Melons, Cucumbers, Squash, Okra, Pumpkins, Bush and Pole Beans, Yellow and White Radishes, Lettuce, Celery, Cauliflower, Tomatoes, Egg Plants and Sweet Pepper for a fall crop. Large Adams Corn, if planted now, will make a successful late crop for market.

MONTHLY TABLE FOR SOWING FLOWER SEEDS

JANUARY.

Continue to sow flower seeds during this month for spring and early summer blooming. The best varieties for now are Verbenae, Phlox, Petunia, Summer Chrysanthemum, Lychnis, Flax, Scarlet Sage, Hollyhock, Sweet Alyssum, Snapdragon, Aster, Columbine, Daisy, Wall Flower, Bell Flower, Sweet Sultan, Coreopsis, Sweet William, Japan and Carnation Pinks, Larkspur, California Poppy, Heliotropium, White and Red Everlasting Flowers, Candytuft, Lobelia,

JULY.

Plant Pole and Bush Beans, sow Tomatoes, Corn, Cucumbers, Algiers Cauliflower, Endive, Lettuce, Radishes, Turnips, Ruta Bagas, Cabbage of all kinds, Kohlrabi, Parsley, Mustard, Beets and Celery.

AUGUST.

Plant Bush and Pole Beans, Peas, Cabbage, Broccoli, Brussel Sprouts, Kale, Algiers Cauliflower, Parsley, Lettuce, Chervil, Radishes, Mustard, Cress, Beets, Carrots, Celery, set out Shallots and Onion Sets; also Seed Potatoes.

SEPTEMBER.

Plant extra Early Peas, sow Radishes, Carrots, Beets, Parsley, Mustard, Celery, Corn Salad, Kohlrabi, Leeks, Lettuce, Endive, Turnips, Chervil, Broccoli, Cauliflower, Spinach, Parsley, sow Creole and Bermuda Onion Seeds, set out Shallots and sow Turnip, Rooted Celery and Salsify.

OCTOBER.

Sow Onion Seeds of all kinds, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Kale, Leeks, Spinach, Mustard, Swiss Chard, Carrots, Beets, Corn Salad, Kohlrabi, Chervil, Radishes, Lettuce, Endive, Parsnip, Salsify, Peas. Set out Shallots, Artichokes and Strawberry Plants.

NOVEMBER.

Sow Spinach, Corn Salad, Radish, Lettuce, Mustard, Parsley, Chervil, Carrots, Salsify, Parsnip, Celery, Cress, Endive, Cabbage, Peas, Beans, Leeks, Turnips; set out Shallots and Artichokes and Strawberry plants.

DECEMBER.

Plant Peas for a general crop; sow Spinach, Radishes, Carrots, Lettuce, Endive, Cabbage, Beets, Turnips, Mustard, Leeks. Sow Cauliflower in a frame for a late Spring crop. Sow Tomatoes, Egg Plants and Sweet Pepper in hot bed for early plants.

SOWING FLOWER SEEDS

Monkey Flower, Love in a Mist, Evening Primrose, Sweet Mignonette, Dwarf Mourning Bride and Pansies, also Japan and Tiger Lilies and Narcissus bulbs for late flowering. In a cold frame sow at the end of the month Balsam, Zinnia, Amaranthus, Cockscomb, Rosa Montana, Evening Glory and Nasturtium, and in the greenhouse in pots Begonia, Rex, Begonia Tuberosa and Cyclamen. Plant Gladiolus and Freesia bulbs out of doors in sheltered places for early blooming. Set out Rose bushes and flowering ornamental shrubs.

MONTHLY TABLE FOR SOWING FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

FEBRUARY.

Sow flower seed for late spring and early summer, such as Zinnia, Balsams in frame, Torenia, different varieties of Amaranthus, Gomphrenas, etc.

Set out Rose bushes and ornamental shrubs, plant Gladiolus and Tuberose bulbs, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Snapdragon, Pansy, Aster, Chinese and Japan Pinks, Daisies for late blooming, Lobelia, Reseda, Bottle Pink and Sweet Sultan. Phlox and Verena may still be sown. Sow Browallia, Cosmos, Coreopsis, Sunflower, Sensitive Plant, Cobea Scandens, Rosa Montana, Aristolochia Flegans, Tagetes, Salvia and Vinea. Lay in Dahlia bulbs in a hot bed for propagating.

MARCH.

Sow Balsam, Zinnia, Amaranthus, Torenia, Dahlia, Cockscomb, Cosmos, Portulacca, Browallia and Sunflower. Plant Gladiolus, Tuberoses and Dahlia bulbs. Set out Chrysanthemums for fall blooming.

APRIL.

Sow Balsam, Zinnia, Portulacca, Gomphrena, Toreniyas and Amaranthus, Browallia, Celosia, Vinca Rosea. Plant Coleus and other foliage plants, Dahlias and Chrysanthemums, Sunflower, Gladiolus and Tuberose bulbs.

MAY.

Follow instructions given for last month.

JUNE.

Follow instructions given for April.

JULY.

In the field, orchard and flower garden, nothing can be done this month.

AUGUST.

Sow Pansy, Balsam, Zinnia, Cockscomb, Gomphrena, etc., to bloom for November 1.

MONTHLY TABLE FOR SOWING FIELD SEEDS.

JANUARY.

Plant Potatoes. The Early Rose and Bliss Triumph. Peerless and other second early varieties may be planted after the first. Texas Red Rust Proof Oats may be sown. Field Corn, Rape and Winter Vetch, Stock Turnips and Stock Beets.

FEBRUARY.

February is the best month to plant a general crop of Potatoes, as on an average they will succeed better if planted during this month than any other. Plant also Field Corn, Alfalfa, Rape, Vetch, Grass and Clover Seed.

MARCH.

Sow Sorghum, Kaffir Corn, white and yellow, and Milo Maize for stock food. Field Corn, Alfalfa, Irish and Sweet Potatoes, also Early Garden Corn, Artichokes for hogs.

SEPTEMBER.

During the month flower seeds, such as Sweet Peas, Pansy, Daisy, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Stocks, Phlox, Chinese, Japan, Marguerite and Carnation Pinks, Aster, etc., can be sown. Plant Hyacinth bulbs for early blooming at the end of the month.

OCTOBER.

Continue to sow flower seeds of all spring blooming varieties. Plant Sweet Peas, Hyacinth, Narcissus, Ranunculus, Anenones, Tulip and Lily bulbs, Pansies, Daisies, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Petunias, Phlox, Verbenas, Columbine, Chinese, Japanese and Carnation Pinks, Snapdragon, Sweet William, Stocks and Poppy. Plant Rye Grass for your winter lawn.

NOVEMBER.

Sow flower seeds of all kinds in boxes and transplant when large enough into open ground, such as Pansy, Daisy, Phlox, Petunia, Chinese and other Pinks, Alyssum, Candytuft, Wall Flower, Larkspur, Lobelia, Nierembergia, Poppy and Sweet Peas.

Set out Rose bushes and other hardy plants.

Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquils, Anemones and Ranunculus in open ground or flower pots for forcing.

DECEMBER.

Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquils, Ranunculus, Anemones, Japan Lilies. Sow all varieties of winter and spring blooming flower seeds in cold frames to be set out in January and February, as, for instance, Lobelia, Aster, Pansy, Daisy, Phlox, Petunia, Chinese and other Pinks, Alyssum, Candytuft, Wall Flower, Larkspur, Nierembergia, Poppy, Hollyhock, Snapdragon, Flos Adonis, Calceopsis, Heliotrope, Primula and Reseda. Set out Roses and other hardy plants.

APRIL.

Work enumerated above for March may apply to April; also Cow Peas, Millet and Cotton and Peanuts.

MAY.

Plant Sugar Beets and Mangels for winter stock feeding, all kinds of Sorghum, Millet, Fodder plants, Cow Peas, Soja Beans, Velvet Beans, Peanuts and Cotton, Milo Maize, June Corn.

JUNE.

Work enumerated above for May applies to June.

JULY.

Cow Peas, Mexican June Corn, Millet, Sorghum, Kaffir Corn, etc.

AUGUST.

Cow Peas, Dwarf Essex, Rape, Vetch, Irish Potatoes and Rust Proof Oats.

MONTHLY TABLE FOR SOWING FIELD SEEDS—Continued.**SEPTEMBER.**

Alfalfa, Barley, Rye, Winter Turf Oats, Wheat, Rescue Grass, Bermuda Grass, Dwarf Essex Rape, Vetch, Burr Clover, Irish Potatoes, Rust Proof Oats.

OCTOBER.

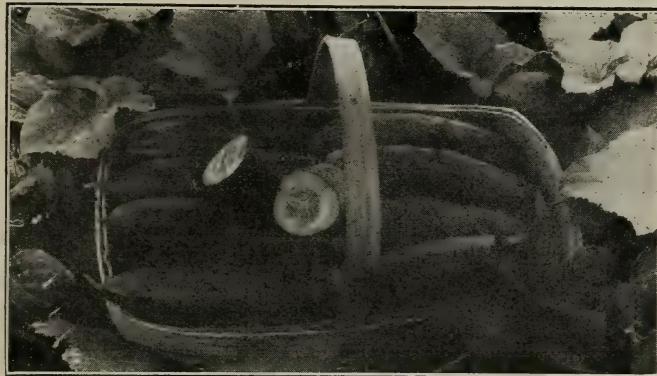
Work enumerated for September applies to October.

NOVEMBER.

Alfalfa, Rye, Barley, Dwarf Essex Rape, Hairy Vetch, Rust Proof Seed Oats and Wheat.

DECEMBER.

Alfalfa, Vetch, Dwarf Essex Rape, etc.

The BOLLWINKLE SEED CO.'S VEGETABLE SPECIALTIES**Cucumber, Davis' Perfect.**

CUCUMBER—DAVIS' PERFECT.

A variety of recent introduction, combining quality, shape, color and productiveness, thus fixing a perfect type. In color, it is a dark glossy green, when grown outdoors. In fact, it resembles a hothouse plant. Shape, slim and symmetrical, with an average length of ten to twelve inches. It is almost seedless for one-third of its length, from the stem end, and the seeds, when it is in slicing condition, are so small and tender that they are unnoticed. The quality of the meat is excellent. It is enormously productive, and sells for double the price of any other outdoor-grown cucumber, thus a great money-maker for those engaged in growing outdoor cucumbers for market. The hothouse product, likewise, brings a better price than the ordinary stock of forcing varieties. Every grower, whether for home consumption or for market, to be "up-to-date," should plant this variety.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.35.

The Stone Tomato.**The Greatest Canning Tomato in the World.**

We venture to assert that more of the Stone Tomato is annually being grown than any other half dozen varieties taken together. This variety has obtained immense popularity with canners, Southern growers and market-gardeners everywhere. Its solidity and carrying qualities are remarkable. Its color is a desirable red. Its shape perfectly smooth, and thicker from stem to blossom end than most varieties, making it very handsome and salable. Nobody finds any fault with this variety, but all speak in the highest terms of its beautiful color, its wonderful yielding qualities, its unequaled firmness, or some other of its good points. Its shape, color and quality adapt it to the fancy trade. Pkt., 5c; oz., 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c; lb., \$2.60.

The BOLLWINKLE SEED CO.'S VEGETABLE SPECIALTIES

Kentucky Wonder Wax Pole Beans.

The quality of this new, golden yellow podded Pole Bean is the best of the Wax Pole Beans. The habits of vine and pod are similar to those of the Old Kentucky Wonder Green Pod variety. However, the quality is superior in every way. It is a very prolific sort, begins to bear when scarcely higher than the average bush bean, and keeps on producing until killed by frost. Pods are so fleshy that they are frequently greater in thickness than in width, are entirely stringless, and when cooked are of a delicious rich flavor. In our trials we liked this the best of all the wax pole beans. Pkt., 10c; pt. (by mail), 25c; qt. (by mail), 50c; by express, $\frac{1}{2}$ pk., \$1.50; pk., \$2.50.

Early Model Beet.

The earliest of any Beet in existence. It is of perfect globe shape, with small tap roots. The color of the flesh is a very dark red, which makes it splendid for pickling purposes. In flavor it cannot be beat. It is tender, sweet and juicy, retaining its crispness throughout the season. The foliage, which is of a very dark color, is very small, permitting close planting of the Beets. This Beet is one of the best acquisitions in recent years. Pkt., 10c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; lb., \$1.00.

Upright Sweet Salad Pepper.

Of recent introduction. Handsome, productive, and of finest quality. The color is bright scarlet and the flesh thick, mild and very sweet. The Peppers are as large as Ruby King, and are all borne upright, clear of the ground. The flesh is so thick and the skin so tender that it may be fried like a beefsteak, and so sweet that it may be eaten like an apple. Pkt., 10c; oz., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00.

Big Boston Lettuce.

One of the finest varieties ever introduced, forming a fine solid head which is both crisp and tender. Most desirable either for forcing in cold frames or outdoor culture. Market gardeners and Truckers should give it a trial, because it always produces large, solid, salable heads. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; 1 lb., \$1.60, postpaid.

Teneriffe Grown Bermuda Onion.

Crystal white wax. Largely grown by truckers and shippers in Southwest Texas. The bulbs are large, flat, and of true Bermuda type. They mature extremely early. The color is a beautiful waxy white. Unexcelled as a market variety or table sort. Thousands of bushels are shipped from Texas to Northern markets every spring, and command highest prices. Plant in South Texas in September and October, in North Texas in February and March. Oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.60.

The BOLLWINKLE SEED CO.'S VEGETABLE SPECIALTIES**Large Algiers Cauliflower.**

A famous late variety, producing fine, large, solid white heads. It is a strong grower and a sure header, if its growth does not become checked. A favorite with the Cauliflower growers in this section. Our supply of seed of this variety comes direct from the growers in France. Oz., 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00; 1 lb., \$7.50.

The Chayote, Vegetable Pear or Mirliton.

Also called One-Seeded Cucumber by botanists; belongs to the family of Gourds. Rapid climber and can be trained to climb fence or trellis. The fruit, if prepared right, forms a delightful dish; may be cooked in several different ways. Price, 15c each; \$1.50 dozen, not prepaid.

Creole Beauty Cucumber.

An excellent and much improved strain of the New Orleans market variety. Remarkably smooth, and longer than the former variety. Color, a clear rich green, bright and permanent. Very robust and quick in growth and productiveness, it ranks first. Flesh thick, exceedingly crisp and of excellent flavor. One of the best sorts for outdoor culture, and unequalled for forcing in frames. Oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; 1 lb., \$4.10, postpaid.

Kleckley Sweet Watermelon.

Where sweetness combined with large size is desired, this variety will surely please, as it not only produces melons above the medium size, but has that crisp, sugary flavor so much desired in a watermelon. The vines are vigorous growth, and produce a large crop of melons, which are of good size, oval-shaped, skin dark green, and somewhat mottled. The rind is thin, thus making it undesirable as a variety to ship long distances, but sufficiently tough to stand carrying to near-by markets. The heart is large and solid, and flavor all that could be desired. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c, postpaid.

Rocky Ford Muskmelon.

This has become one of the most popular of all the small muskmelons. The fruit is oval, slightly ribbed, densely covered with coarse netting. Flesh, thick green, very sweet and highly flavored. This is the variety grown extensively around Rocky Ford, Col., and shipped from there in enormous quantities to distant and near markets. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.10, postpaid.

The BOLLWINKLE SEED CO.'S VEGETABLE SPECIALTIES

May King Lettuce.

The best "Butterhead" Lettuce for forcing, as well as early spring planting in the open ground. "May King" is extremely hardy, and may, therefore, be planted very early in the spring. It makes quick growth, forming, when fully grown, attractive heads, which measure 10 to 12 inches across. The outside leaves are tightly folded, making the plant practically all head. The leaves are of yellowish green color, while the inside is bright yellow. "May King" has a rich, buttery flavor which will win the heart of every lover of lettuce. It is a splendid variety for market gardeners, to which class of planters we wish to recommend it particularly, as the tightly-folded heads carry well to market and will outsell most other varieties. Per pkt., 10c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c; lb., \$1.60.

New Hodson Wax Bush Beans.

This variety is a remarkably rank grower, sturdy, and productive, and thus far has been entirely free from rust and blight. The plants are well loaded with long, straight, handsome pods, which somewhat resemble the pods of the Davis Wax, but are plumper, straighter and longer, while the color is clean, bright yellow, making them very attractive. The Hodson Wax Pods are brittle and tender, of fine texture and pleasant flavor. They are free from fibre, and, if picked when they should be, are stringless. This variety will be a boon to the market gardener and trucker on account of its vigor and productiveness, and its freedom from blight and rust, while the fine table quality of the long, handsome pods will render it of special value to the private gardener. Prices, by mail, postpaid: Packet, 10c; pt., 25c; qt., 40c. Prices, not prepaid: Peck, \$2.00.

California Rust-Proof Wax Bean.

This is a market-gardener's favorite, especially adapted to long-distance shipments. It is one of the earliest of the wax varieties. Vines strong, robust, and growing very upright, holding the pods well up off the ground. Pods long and almost straight, rather flat and of a beautiful golden yellow color and of fairly good quality. It is growing in favor with the truckers for shipment to the North during the spring months. We recommend it only as a market-gardener's variety on account of its earliness, color and shipping qualities. Packet, 10c; pt., 25c; qt., 45c, postpaid; by freight or express, pt., 15c; qt., 30c; peck, \$2.00.

Giant Crimson Pepper.

The earliest maturing of the very large sweet peppers and surpassed by none in evenness of size and shape. The plant is vigorous and upright growing, larger than that of Chinese Giant and more productive. The fruits ripen earlier than any of the very large sorts on the market and average heavier, as the flesh is unusually thick. Color deep crimson when matured; flavor very mild. Pkt. 5c; Oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ Lb. \$1.75; Lb. \$6.10.

The BOLLWINKLE SEED CO.'S VEGETABLE SPECIALTIES**Black Valentine.**

Possesses all the merits of the Red Valentine, and, in addition, has other valuable points. The pod is fully one-third longer than the Red Valentine. The pods are perfectly round and straight, and of a beautiful green color. It is suitable for early and late planting. It is as useful as Extra Early Refugee, being equally as hardy in every respect as the Refugee, while the beans are produced in enormous quantities. For any purpose or at any time of the year, this bean will be found exceedingly valuable.

Prices, by mail, postpaid: Pkt., 10c; pt., 25c; qt., 50c; peck, \$3.00.

The New Longfellow Bean.**EXTRA EARLY, VERY PROLIFIC, TENDER, DELICIOUS QUALITY.**

The Longfellow is an ideal snap bean, a prolific producer of perfectly round, straight, solid, fleshy pods, averaging $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, exceedingly tender and brittle, without any tough interlining and without string when broken. The delicate green color of the pods, which is retained after cooking adds to its attraction. Plants are of robust, compact habit, a very heavy cropper. It is extra early, the pods being fit to pick four days in advance of any other variety of equal size and merit. Pt., 25c; qt., 40c; peck, \$2.00.

New Giant Green Pod Stringless Valentine Bean

This new variety should not be confused with Burpee's Stringless Green-Pod, from which it is entirely distinct, resembling more closely the Valentine, the pods averaging one-third larger than those of the latter variety. As early as Six Weeks, a little smaller than Stringless Green Pods, which it otherwise resembles, with the advantage of being a better cropper. The plants are of strong growth, very productive, pods five inches long, light green, slightly curved, very meaty, being broadly rounded, saddle-backed and absolutely stringless. Pt., 25c; qt., 40c; peck, \$2.00.

Crimson Globe Beet.

The New Crimson Globe Beet has now been grown extensively in many sections of the country, and the multitude of good reports received from our customers indicate that it gives most thorough satisfaction.

Color is deep blood-red; fine grained, and of unsurpassed quality. The foliage is small—leaves all grow from a very small crown at the top of the bulb. The beets are entirely free from fibrous rootlets, having only a slender tap-root. No up-to-date grower can afford to miss this most excellent new sort. Oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 80c.

The BOLLWINKLE SEED CO.'S VEGETABLE SPECIALTIES

Alabama Sweet Watermelon.



large truck growers of the South. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c; 1 lb., 60c.

Salsify or Oyster Plant.

This plant produces an edible root long and slim, white-fleshed and smooth white skin. Leaves gray green, long, straight and narrow. Is a native of the South of Europe, but only within the present century used as a culinary vegetable. Sow seed during fall and spring in drills, in deeply-dug and well-manured ground; the drills should be 18 inches apart. When the plants are up a few inches, weed and thin them so as to stand 4 or 5 inches from each other. Preserve in pits, same as Carrots or Beets. Cultivate in all respects as directed for Carrot. Require deep, rich land.

Sandwich Island.—A variety superior to the French sort, producing smoother, larger and more vigorous roots; foliage stronger, and altogether superseding the old form. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.35.

New Globe Tomato.

A fine variety for greenhouse or for early outdoor growing. Its peach or globe shape permits a greater number of slices to be taken from each fruit than any other variety. Flesh firm, with few seeds. Color, a glossy rose, tinged with purple. Pkt., 10c; oz., 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; 1 lb., \$3.60.

June Pink Tomato.

A smooth, purple-fruited Tomato that will mature extremely early has long been sought in many markets. After careful trials we are convinced that June Pink meets these requirements. Briefly described, it is a purple-fruited Earliana, and possesses the large size, earliness and good quality which has made that scarlet-fruited variety so popular and profitable. Pkt., 10c; oz., 75c; 2 ozs., \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00.

New Klondike Cucumber.

An attractive dark-green Cucumber, averaging six to seven inches long and two inches thick; of unsurpassed quality.

Its points of superiority are, extreme earliness, a prolific bearer, very hardy, producing fair crops under such unfavorable conditions as cause many other sorts to fail; holding its attractive color and crispness for a long time; size just right for a slicing cucumber.



Klondike Cucumber.

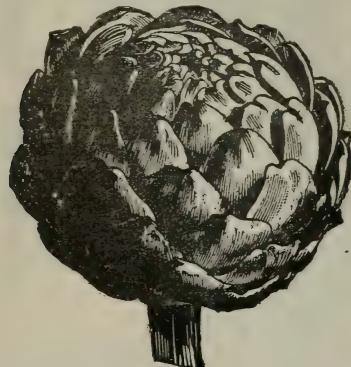
Quite firm when small, making an excellent pickling sort. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

PRICE LIST OF VEGETABLE SEEDS.

With Directions for Cultivation.

ARTICHOKE.

Large Green Globe, a most delicious vegetable, which will become more popular when better known. The Large Green Globe is the best variety to grow. It is propagated from



suckers, which come up around the large plants. Take them off during the fall and early winter months, plant them four feet apart each way. Every fall the ground should

Green Globe Artichoke.

be manured and spaded or plowed between them; at the same time the surface should be taken off. To grow from seed, sow in drills during winter or early spring three inches apart, and one foot from row to row, cover with about one-half inch of earth. The following fall the plants can be transplanted and cultivated as recommended above.

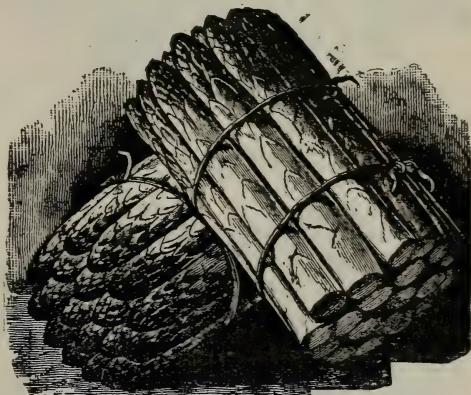
Artichoke plants, \$2.00 per 100; seed, per oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$5.00, postpaid.

Jerusalem (Helianthus Tuberosus).—The tubers of this variety are especially for hogs, though frequently used on the family table. They are wonderful yielders, and should be planted on rich loams and cultivated, like potatoes. Price per pound, postage paid, 25c; per bushel at market prices, which are fluctuating.

Asparagus.—It thrives best in the moist, sandy saline soil, near the Gulf Coast. One hundred roots set in a bed 16x20 feet, if cultivated according to the following directions, will give an abundant supply for an ordinary family, often averaging thirty-five shoots to the hill, one inch in diameter, six to eight inches long. To transplant from

seed: Sow either September 1 or March 1. Pour hot water over seed to soak in a warm place twenty-four hours before planting, sow in drills, twelve inches apart, two and a half ounces seeds to 100 feet of row. When plants are up, thin out to two inches apart, cultivate thoroughly and transplant in permanent beds the following fall or spring.

From Roots.—Plant well grown one-year-old roots. Make rows four feet apart and about six inches deep. Set the roots in the bottom of the rows two feet apart, cover with about three inches of rich soil. Cultivate the plants thoroughly as they grow and fill the trench gradually at each hoeing until level with surface of the bed. In early winter, before time for cropping, spade in a heavy dressing of well-rotted manure. Keep well cultivated during entire growing season. Keep up the fertility and do not cut too often first year before roots are well established. Allow stalks to grow and shade the ground during summer months, cutting and cleaning off growth in fall.



Columbia White Mammoth Asparagus.

Columbia White Mammoth. This is an entirely distinct variety, producing stout, white and very tender sprouts, which remain fit for use longer than any other variety. Roots, per 100, 75c. Seed, per oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 75c, postpaid.

Palmetto. An excellent variety, especially adapted to the South. Roots, 75c per 100; \$6.00 per 1,000. Seed, per oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; 1 lb., 75c, postpaid.

Remember the Bollwinkle Seed Company Pays the Postage.
See Inside Front Cover.

BEANS.

Bush or Snap, Green Pod Varieties.

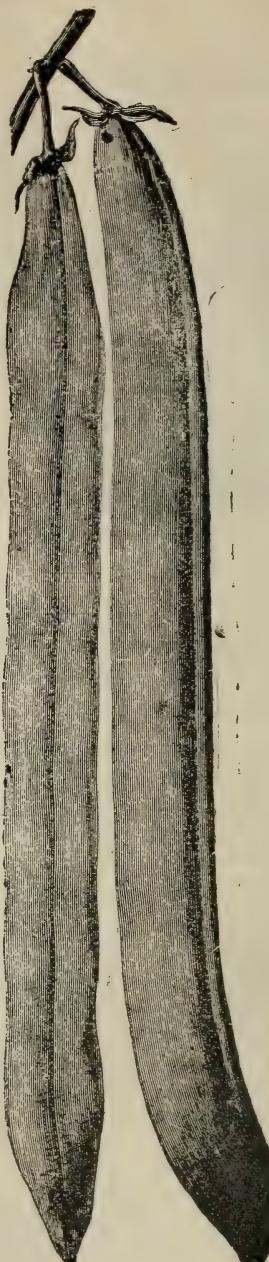
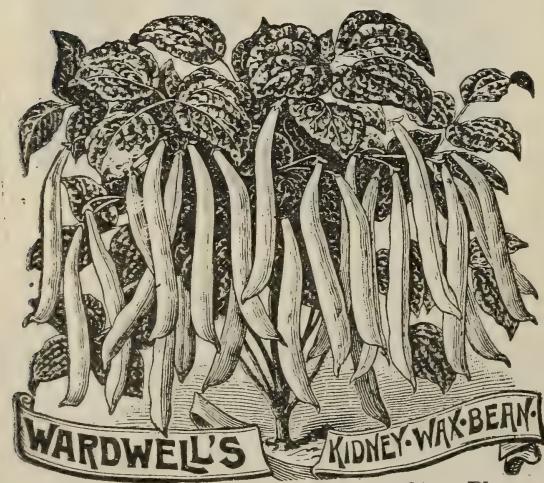
One quart to 100 feet drill; 1½ bushels to the acre in drills.

Plant when all danger of frost is over. Drop the beans two or three inches apart, in rows standing eighteen inches to two feet apart. Hoe often—never when the vines are wet, or they will rust—drawing the earth slightly towards them. As they require but six to eight weeks to make green pods, they can be sown as late as September 15.

Pt. Qt. Pk.

Best of All Early and prolific
flat green fleshy pods..... 25 40 1 50

Early Mohawk. Long flat and straight pods, very productive	25	40	1 50
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**BEST OF ALL BEANS.**

WARDWELL'S

KIDNEY-WAX-BEAN.

Pt. Qt. Pk.

Early Valentine. Round thick,
solid pods, tender, fine flavor

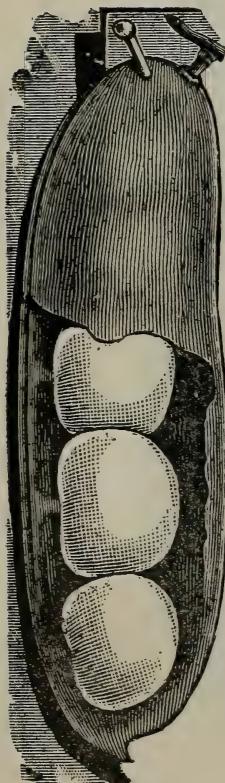
25 40 1 50

Long Yellow Six Weeks. Early market sort, full flat green pods	25	40	1 50
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WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICE ON BEANS IN BUSHEL LOTS

Write for Special Price on Beans in Bushel Lots.

Black Valentine Beans.



**WRITE
FOR
SPECIAL
PRICE
ON
BUSHEL
LOTS**

Caroline Pole Butter Bean.

	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.
French Market. Long, straight round solid green pods, very early.....	25	40	2 00
Stringless Green Pod, Extra early prolific round pod..	25	40	2 00
Ex. Ey. Refugee. Very productive, tender round pod..	25	40	1 50
Bollwinkle's Triumph. Long round green pod, early and stringless	25	40	2 00
Broad Windsor or Winter Beans. The largest and best English bean	25	40	1 50
White Kidney. Excellent either green or for shelling	25	40	1 50
Red Kidney. Same as above, good for shelling	25	40	1 50
The Longfellow. New extra early. Very prolific.....	25	40	2 00
New Giant Green Pod Stringless Valentine—A new bean of great merit, very productive and of fine quality..	25	40	2 00
See Novelties, page 13.			
Black Valentine.—New; an improved Valentine with black seed.....	25	50	3 00
See Novelties, page 13.			

Write for Special Prices on Beans in Bushel Lots.

BEANS.

Bush or Snap, Wax or Yellow—Pod Varieties.

	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.
Prolific Black Wax. Very early and prolific, round pod	25	40	1 75
Imp. Golden Wax. Very early flat pods, long stringless..	25	40	1 75
Wardwell's Kidney Wax. Early long flat purely wax pods	25	50	2 00
Davis Kidney Wax. Long handsome flat pods of recent introduction	25	50	2 00
Searlet Flageolet Wax. Robust growing sort, long flat pods	25	50	2 00
Round Pod Kidney Wax. A great producer of long, beautiful pencil podded wax beans	25	50	2 00
Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax. Of superior quality and productive; pods thick and flat when young and semi-round later	25	50	2 00
Hodson Wax. (See novelties, page 12)	25	50	2 00

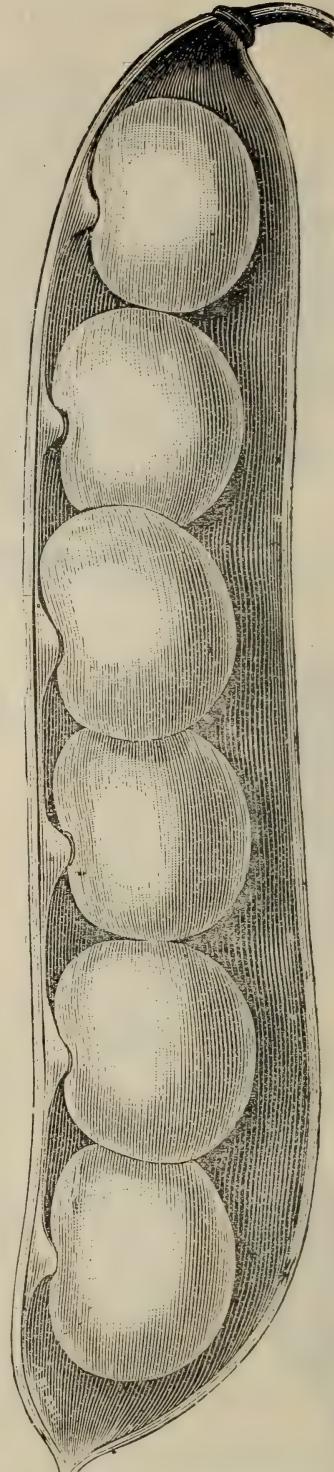
BUSH LIMA BEANS.

New Wonder gives the largest and best returns—a big crop from a small space—and is a decided improvement on the original type of Burpee's Bush Lima, being 7 to 10 days earlier, with pods 4 to 5 inches in length, each containing 3 and sometimes 4 large green beans of the finest flavor. The beans are of flat shape and fully equal in flavor to the famous Dreer's Bush Lima, so well and favorably known. Pkt., 10c—pt., (by mail, 28c)—qt., (by mail, 50c)—4 qts., \$1.20.

Bush Lima (Dreer's)—A dwarf variety of the Dreer's Improved Lima; very prolific, single plants often producing from 150 to 200 pods. The beans grow close together in pods, producing 3 to 4 and sometimes 5 in a pod, and are thick, sweet and succulent. Pkt., 10c—pt., (postpaid, 28c)—qt., (postpaid, 50c)—4 qts., \$1.25.

Bush Lima (Henderson's).—For convenience and practical use in the home garden it is a really good thing. It grows without the aid of poles, in compact bush form, about 18 inches high, is very productive and at least two weeks earlier than any of the Pole Limas. Pkt., 10c—pt., (postpaid, 23c)—qt., (postpaid, 40c)—pk., \$2.50.

Bush Lima (Burpee's).—The true bush form of the old, large Lima Pole Bean. It grows vigorously to a height of 18 to 20 inches, forming a circular bush, 2 or 2½ feet in diameter, requiring no poles or stakes, yielding from 50 to 150 fine pods, similar in size and quality to those grown on the large white Lima Bean. Pkt., 10c—pt., (postpaid, 23c)—qt., (postpaid, 45c)—pk., \$2.50.



King of the Garden Lima.

WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICE ON BEANS IN BUSHEL LOTS

Write for Special Prices on Beans in Bushel Lots.

LIMA AND OTHER RUNNING OR POLE BEANS.

PREPAID. We prepay all seeds in Packets, Ounces, Quarter Pounds and Pounds, unless otherwise noted. If they are to be forwarded by express or freight, at purchaser's expense, Eight Cents per Pound may be deducted. From the prices for Beans and Peas deduct 15 cents per Quart; from Corn 10 cents per Quart, if You are to pay the express or freight charges.

One quart will plant 100 to 125 hills.

The planting of the various sorts of pole beans should be delayed a week or more after the first planting of the early dwarf sorts. The Limas and Sieves, being very tender, will

do better if not planted in the open ground before the first of April. Plant in hills about three feet apart and one to two inches deep, using five or six seeds to each hill, and set a pole firmly in the center.

	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.
King of the Garden Lima, Pods and beans large, productive and delicious	25	40	2 50
Small White Lima or Sieva. This bean succeeds better in the South than any other Pole Lima; is very productive, and bears until frost	25	50	2 50
Lima, Siebert's Early. Very early; immense yielder; large size beans of the finest quality	25	40	2 00
Dutch Case Knife. Pods long green and flat	25	45	2 00
Southern Prolific. A continuous bearer, best for summer	25	45	2 00
White Creaseback. Long round stringless pods, fleshy and tender	25	50	2 50
Kentucky Wonder. Pods green, very long and flat. 25	50	2 50	
Lazy Wife. Long green pods of good quality	25	50	2 00
Golden Cluster Wax. Long golden yellow pods in clusters	25	50	2 00
Kentucky Wonder Wax. This is one of the best Pole Wax Beans ever introduced; it has all the good qualities of the old green pod Kentucky Wonder, is very prolific, commences to bear early and continues until frost. The pods are long, of a beautiful transparent yellow color; are very meaty and entirely stringless	25	50	2 50



White Crease Back Pole Bean.

WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICE ON BEANS IN BUSHEL LOTS

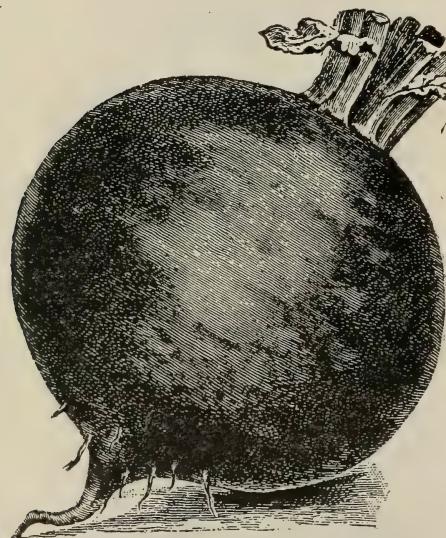
Write for Special Prices on Beans in Bushel Lots.



BEETS.

An ounce of Beet Seed is generally sufficient for a home garden. It requires from 5 to 6 lbs. to sow an acre. The ground for beets should be rich and well spaded or plowed. Sow in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart, cover the seeds about one inch

deep. When about a month old thin them out to four or six inches apart. In this latitude beets are sown from January till the end of April and from the middle of July till the middle of November; in fact, some market gardeners sow them every month in the year.



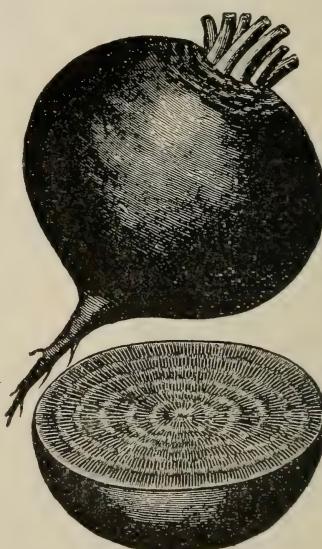
Eclipse Beet.

Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. Lb.

Detroit Dark Red. Of medium size and fine quality.. 10 25 80

Bollwinkle's Early Turnip.

Rich blood-red, fine grain and flavor 10 25 80



Detroit Dark Red Beet.

**PACKETS
WELL
FILLED**

Our packets, we believe, contain more seeds in proportion to the price asked than those put up by the majority of seedsmen. You get full value for your money, and liberal discounts as well.



Bollwinkle's Early Turnip Beet.

	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.	
Ex. Early Egyptian —Dark blood color, rather flat in shape	10	20	60	Edmund's Blood Turnip. Very dark flesh and of the very best quality	10	20	60
Crosby's Egyptian. Extra early, round dark red....	10	20	75	Long Smooth Blood. A good late variety for winter....	10	20	50
Early Blood Turnip. Dark red, fine flavor, good for winter	10	20	60	Eclipse. Very early, round rooted and bright red....	10	20	60
Black Queen. Very dark, $\frac{1}{2}$ long roots, leaves dark red	10	20	50	Early Dewings. Of fine form and flavor, good for market	10	20	50



Vilmorin's Improved Sugar Beet.

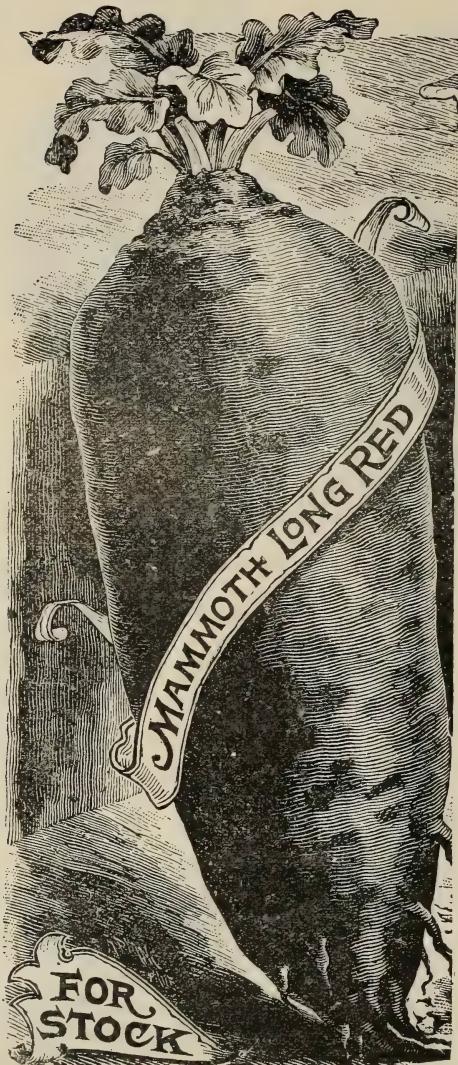
CATTLE BEETS AND SUGAR BEETS.

No root crop is a better paying investment for farmers than Mangel Wurzels and sugar beets. It will pay any farmer to grow an acre or more, as the yield is enormous. They keep well and do cattle much good as a change in food always does.

Five pounds will sow one acre.

	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
Long Red. A large, long variety grown for stock feeding. It stands up well above the surface; color light red; flesh white and rose colored	5	15	40
Golden Tankard. Shape cylindrical, color deep rich yellow, flesh yellow circled with white. Unequalled for feeding stock	5	15	40

Market Gardeners Should Write for Special Cash Prices.



Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. Lb.

Vilmorin's Improved Sugar.

In general, the most desirable beet for the factory is the one containing the largest percentage of sugar. In this variety we have one of the richest beets in cultivation; not only that, but it will do better on new lands, suffer less from an excess of nitrogen, and will keep the best of any. In size it is medium or little below, yielding from ten to sixteen tons per acre, and containing from 16 to 18 per cent of sugar 5 15 40

Klein Wanzleben. A little larger than Vilmorins Improved,

yielding from twelve to eighteen tons per acre, and containing about the same amount of sugar. It grows below the surface, and the green leaves are rather large and spreading, with wavy edges. A little hardier and easier grown than Vilmorins Improved 5 15 40

Note.—If seeds are ordered to go forward by express, deduct 15c from quart packages, and 10c per pound on all garden seeds.

KILLS INSECTS HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT SAVES FOLIAGE

Slug Shot kills cabbage worm, also cucumber, melon, squash and potato bugs. Contains nothing in the least injurious. Non-poisonous and harmless to all creatures except insect life. 5-lb. package, not prepaid, 30c.

Customers write that our packets of Corn,

Beans and Peas are very large, and thank us for the extras we give with orders.

GARDEN CRESS.

Cress.	Curled or Pepper.....	10	30	1.00
Cress.	Grey Seed Winter....	10	30	1.00
	Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. Lb.			

Used for salad. Sow broadcast during fall and spring.

Cress, Water.	Sow during fall and spring near a running stream	40	1.25	4.00
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CORN SALAD OR DOUCETTE

Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. Lb.

Sow during fall and winter broadcast	10	25	75
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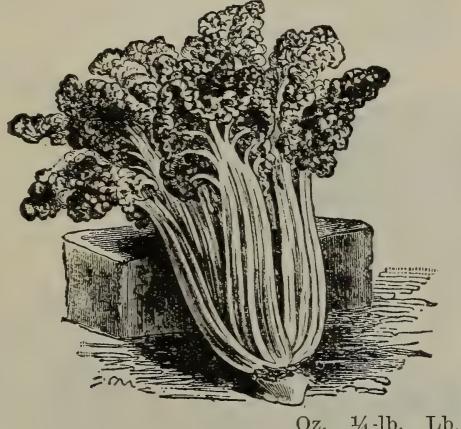
BORECOLE OR GREEN CURLED KALE.

Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. Lb.

Rarely exceeding eighteen inches in height, but spreading out under good cultivation to three feet in diameter, leaves beautifully curled and bright green. 10	30	1.00
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SWISS CHARD OR SILVER BEET.

Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. Lb.



Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. Lb.

This is a beet producing leaves only, of a superior quality to those of the ordinary beet, and excellent as greens. Cultivate about the same as spinach	10	20	50
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BROCOLI.

This vegetable is closely allied to Cauliflower. It is more hardy and somewhat coarser in appearance and flavor. Treat the same as Cauliflower.

White Cape. Heads compact, good size and of a creamy white, one of the most certain to head	25	75	2.60
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BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

This vegetable is a member of the Cabbage family, stalks growing two or three feet in height, and are literally covered with small heads or sprouts, which are the parts used. Cultivate same as cabbage.....	20	50	1.50
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**PLAIN LEAVED CHERVIL.**

The leaves have a pleasant, aromatic taste, employed for flavoring soups and salads. Cultivate and use like parsley	15	30	1.00
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Georgia Collards.

Collards are extensively grown in the South. It forms a mass of leaves on a tall stem and is an exhaustive feeder on the soil. Sow for succession from early spring to fall, and treat the same as cabbage.....	10	30	1.00
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The BOLLWINKLE SEED CO.'S RELIABLE CABBAGE SEED

We make a specialty of furnishing our customers the very best selected stock that can be obtained. The seeds we offer are grown from select heads and are of such excellence that we regard them as unsurpassed by any. With proper soil and cultivation no disappointment will come to those who buy seed of us. The purchase of cheap cabbage seed is the poorest investment in the world—the failure can never be known until an entire seasons labor and outlay are lost.

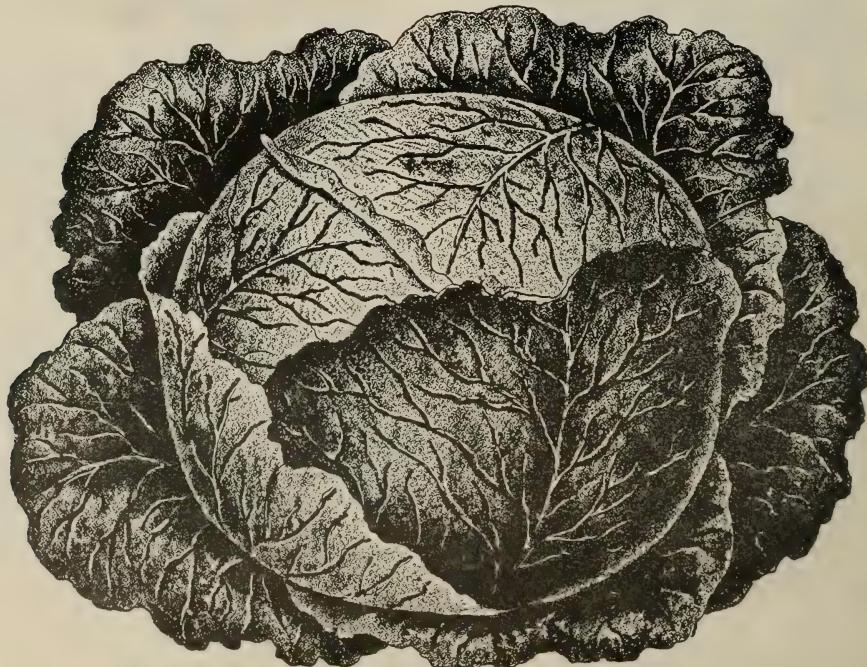
Culture.—To make a complete success of cabbage growing the ground must be rich, thoroughly drained and well prepared. A heavy, moist and rich loam is most suitable. To grow plants, cabbage should be sown thinly on well prepared seed beds and slightly covered, and ground kept moist. Cabbage should be worked deep and often. For an early summer crop sow seed in February. July and August for main crop. When spring crop is desired seed should be sown in November and protected through the winter. One ounce of seed will produce 2,000 plants; 8 ounces of seed to an acre.

Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. Lb.

Danish Ball Head. Very round, solid winter sort, fine shipper 20 60 2.25

Charleston Wakefield. Very large strain of the above. 20 60 2.25

Early Jersey Wakefield. The Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. Lb			
most popular early variety, heads very solid, pyramidal shape	20	60	2.10
Early Winningstadt. A stand- ard second early variety..	15	50	1.50
All Head. Very solid, early sure heading, large strain..	20	60	2.10
Stein's Early Flat Dutch. A remarkably fine strain, a sure header, the heads weighing from ten to twelve pounds, good for general crop	20	60	2.10
The Warren, or Improved Stone Mason. One of the most desirable for fall and winter use, the stock we of- fer being much superior to that usually sold under this name. Plant medium sized, with only a moderate num- ber of leaves; head medium size to large, flattened but very deep, very solid, crisp, tender and well flavored. Gives the greatest satisfac- tion both to the amateur and market gardener.....	20	60	2.00
Large Brunswick. A stand- ard winter variety.....	20	60	2.10
Improved Ey. Summer. A sec- ond early sort, very hard heads	20	60	2.10



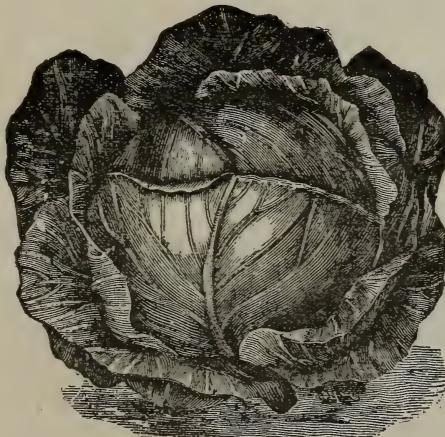
BOLLWINKLE'S GREEN WINTER CABBAGE.

Market Gardeners Should Write for Special Cash Prices.



Stein's Early Flat Dutch.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	Lb.
Improved Surehead. Large, solid heads of fine quality.	20	60	2.10
All Seasons. One of the finest for second, early or late...	20	60	2.10
Succession. An excellent second early solid header.....	20	60	2.10
Large Late Drumhead. A standard winter cabbage for main crop.....	15	50	1.60
Red Dutch. Blood-red, medium size, fine quality....	15	50	1.60



Succession.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	Lb.
Bollwinkle Giant.. A new Cabbage, as large as Marblehead Mammoth, yet uniform in size and true to type, and a very solid header	25	75	2.60
Superior Large Flat Dutch. Also a valuable main crop sort for market.....	20	60	2.10
Hard Head Early. This is the earliest of all the large.	25	75	2.50
Early Dwarf Savoy. Small round deep green head, very improved strain, very fine..	20	60	2.10



Superior Flat Dutch.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	Lb.
Improved Early Drumhead. A second early sort, hard header	15	50	1.50
Premium Flat Dutch. Very large late, hard head cabbage	15	50	1.60
Louisville Drumhead. A strong and vigorous, but not coarse growing sort of Flat Dutch type. Plants short-stemmed and compact, with broad well-rounded, large leaves, very full at base. Head semi-flat, thick and of good quality	20	60	2.25

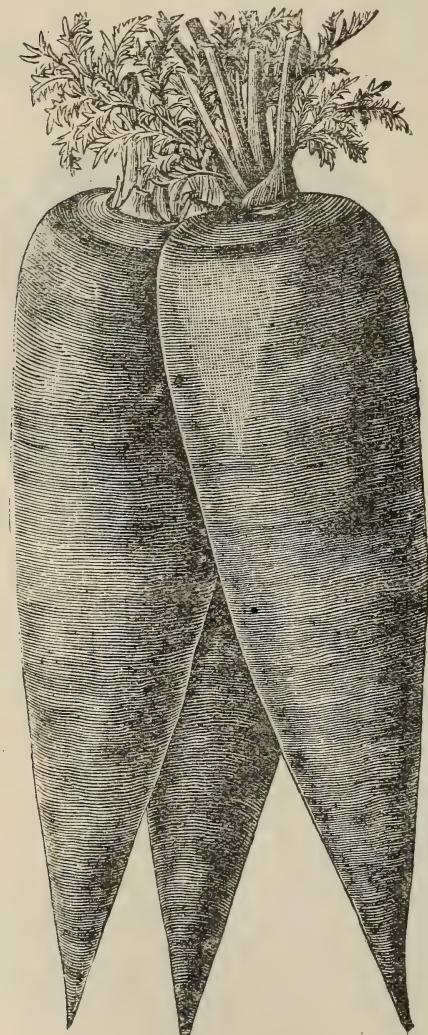
CARROTS.

Four Pounds to the Acre.

Require a sandy loam, well manured the previous year, and deeply spaded. Should be sown in drills ten to twelve inches apart, so

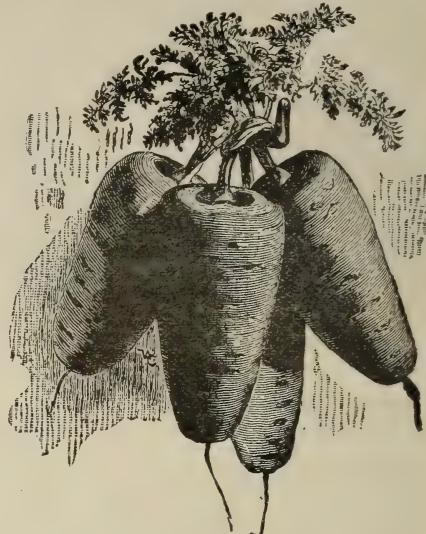
the plants can be worked after they are up. Gardeners here generally sow them broadcast, and often the roots are small from being crowded too much together.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	Lb.
Early Scarlet Horn. Short and thick; good for family use	10	25	80
Half Long Scarlet. A well known strain	10	25	80
Half Long Luc. Useful main crop sort, stump rooted....	10	25	80



St. Valerie Carrot.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	Lb.
Chantenay Half Long. Stump rooted, broad thick shoulder, heavy cropper, dark orange color	10	25	80
Half Long Danver. One of the most popular sorts.....	10	25	80



Half Long Scarlet Carrot.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	Lb.
St. Valerie. Market gardeners' favorite, long red, intermediate	10'	25	80
Long Orange. Best for stock feeding	10	20	75
Oxheart Carrot. Very thick and short; good for family use	10	25	80

CAULIFLOWER.

One Ounce of Seed to 2,000 Plants.

Cauliflower, which may be considered one of the finest of vegetables, does exceedingly well in the South, and especially on the Gulf Coast and the Little Islands.

Cauliflower, according to varieties, may be sown during the entire summer, beginning as early as the end of April with the Late Italian Giant and continuing with this variety up to the beginning of June. During June and July the Early Italian Giant, and during August, September, October and November the Algiers, Le Normand and Early Erfurt. Early Snowball can be sown from August to February, or, under favorable circumstances, per-

Remember the Bollwinkle Seed Co. Pays Postage on Garden Seed by the Ounce, $\frac{1}{4}$ -Pound and Pound, and on Corn and Peas by the Pint and Quart. See inside front cover.

haps as late as March; although fall sowing is preferable. By sowing in May and June, and even some years in July and August, we generally find it difficult to get a proper stand of plants, partly owing to the hot and un-



Early Italian Giant Cauliflower.

favorable weather and partly to the ravages of insects:

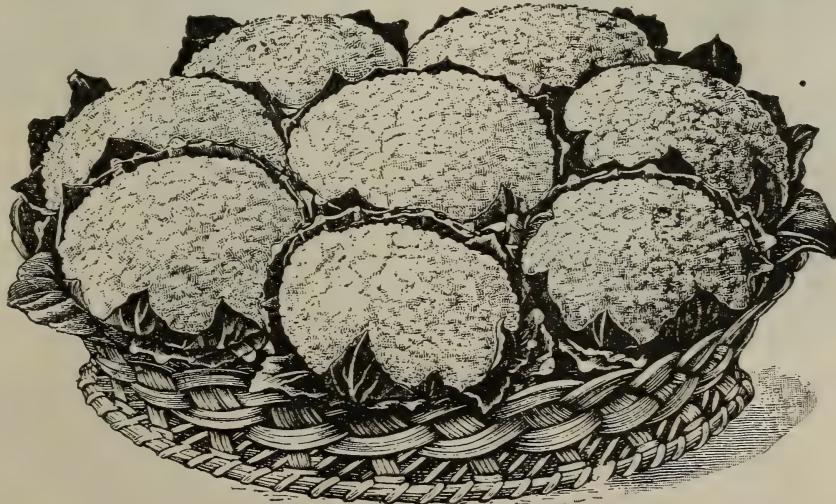
We advocate sowing in well prepared seed beds in the open ground, and when in a condition to be handled, picking them out in beds, especially prepared for that purpose. The seed beds as well as the beds where the young plants are pricked out in, must be kept moist; and as a guard against insects, Tobacco Dust or Slug Shot should be freely applied. Slug Shot is preferable; it is quite effective and, above all, harmless, and a good fertilizer.



Large Algiers Cauliflower.

When the young plants are large enough, they must be set out in their proper places at the necessary distance apart, according to their growth. The late varieties, growing larger, require more space, for instance, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in the rows, and the rows sufficiently far enough to allow proper cultivation with a plow or cultivator; while the earlier varieties may be planted closer.

Cauliflowers require a rich but sandy soil, and must be kept moist, especially during their growing season, and while forming their



Large Early Erfurt.

In comparing prices, remember we pay the postage on ounces, pounds, pints and quarts. See inside front cover.

heads, and, above all, the ground must be kept clean of weeds and well cultivated.

	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
Large Early Erfurt. Popular with market gardeners for late crop	2.00	6.00	20.00
Le Normands. Short stem, has very large heads, white and firm	60	2.00	7.00
Large Algiers. Market gardeners' popular late sort for the South	60	2.00	7.50

	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
Large Early Snowball. It is one of the best for forcing under glass or for open ground		2.00	6.00 20.00
Autumn Giant. Vigorous in growth, very large late....	50	1.50	5.00
Late Italian Giant. Very large late sort	60	2.00	6.00
Early Italian Giant. Large and hardy	60	2.00	6.00

The BOLLWINKLE SEED CO. SUPERIOR CELERY.

1 oz. to 3,000 Plants.

Celery is a very important crop; usually a well-paying one, and has come into such general use that almost every garden has a bed devoted to its growth. The rich nutty flavor of well-blanchered celery, grown in rich ground, is simply excellent.

Culture. Sow the seed (which is slow to germinate) in shallow boxes, or in a finely prepared seed bed out of doors, in straight

stand three inches apart, and when the plants are four inches high cut off the tops, which will cause them to grow stocky. The crop is usually made to succeed some earlier one, but in order to grow good celery the soil must be made as rich as possible; the essentials to success being very rich soil and plenty of water. In setting prepare broad, shallow trenches about six inches deep and four feet apart, in which the plants should be set six



White Plume.

rows, so that the small plants may be kept free from weeds.

See to it that the seed bed is kept moist, almost wet, until the seeds germinate, as plenty of moisture is essential to get a satisfactory growth. When about two inches high, thin out and transplant so that they may



Golden Self Blanching.

inches apart, cutting off the outer leaves and pressing the soil firmly about the roots. When the plants are nearly full grown they should be "handled," which is done by one man gathering the leaves together, while the second draws the earth about the plant to one-third its height, taking care that none of the earth falls between the leaves, as it would be likely to cause them to rust or rot. After a

few days draw more earth about them and repeat the process every few days until only the tops of the leaves are visible, or the leaves may be pressed together by two wide boards, held firmly a few inches apart by cross ties and stakes, when in a few days more it will be fit for use. Care should be taken that the plants are not disturbed while the ground is wet, as it would be sure to injure them.

Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. Lb.

White Plume. Naturally white or light foliage, requires but little banking up to bleach. 20 60 2.00

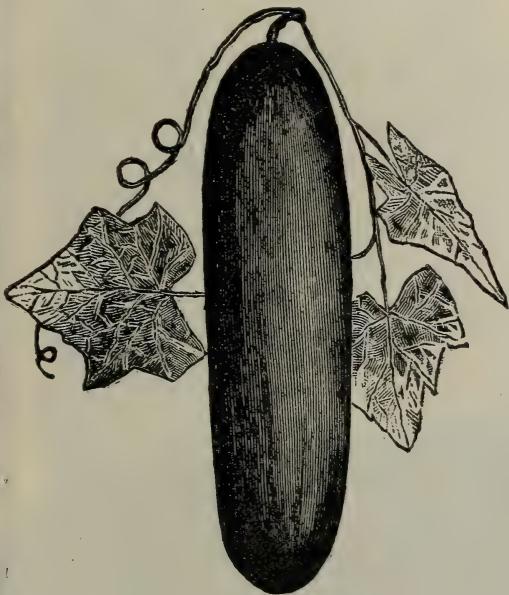
Turnip Rooted Celery. Has edible roots 10 30 1.00

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	Lb.
Perfection Heartwell. One of the finest and largest of winter varieties	20	60	2.00
Giant Pascal. An easily blanched and fine keeping late sort			
Large Ribbed Kalamazoo. A good half dwarf white solid celery	20	60	2.00
Soup Celery. For soup greens 10	30	1.00	
Golden Self Blanching. French strain, market gardeners' favorite	50	1.75	6.10

The BOLLWINKLE SEED CO.'S DELICIOUS CUCUMBERS.

1 oz. seed to 80 hills, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. seeds to the acre.

Cucumbers require a rich and well cultivated soil in order to do well. They should be planted in hills from three to four feet apart, according to the conditions of the soil and time of planting. If planted early they require more space, as the vines have more time to expand before the hot summer weather sets in.



Creole Beauty Cucumber.

Before planting the land must be well prepared and enriched with rotted stable manure, or, if not obtainable, cotton-seed meal. The seeds are planted from eight to ten to a hill and covered about half an inch deep; when the young plants have the first rough leaves

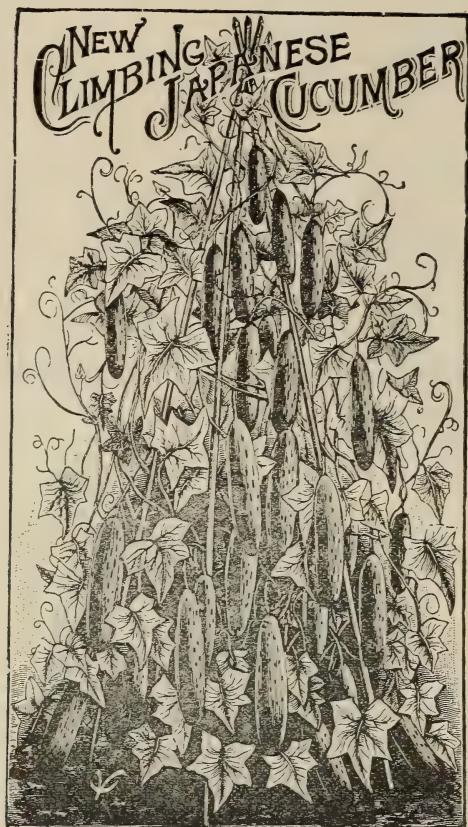


Bollwinkle's N. C. Cucumber.

they are thinned out to a proper stand, which is about three to four to a hill.

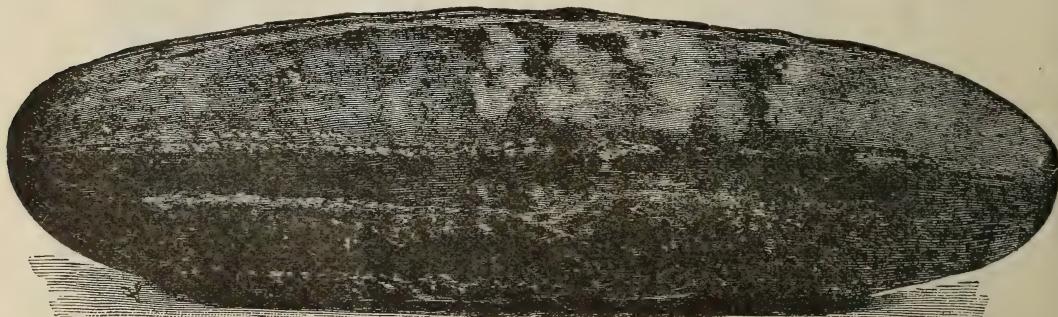
Our gardeners often plant Cucumbers in the open ground as early as the month of February, and protect them during the cold weather with small glass-covered boxes. Or Cucumbers are sometimes started in hot beds, in bottomless strawberry boxes, or, as they are styled here, "Dirt Bands," and planted out of doors as soon as they have the first rough leaves.

Go sin no more and plant Bollwinkle's Reliable Seeds.



During dry weather in the spring, and especially while the plants begin to bear, they must be frequently watered to keep them in a bearing condition.

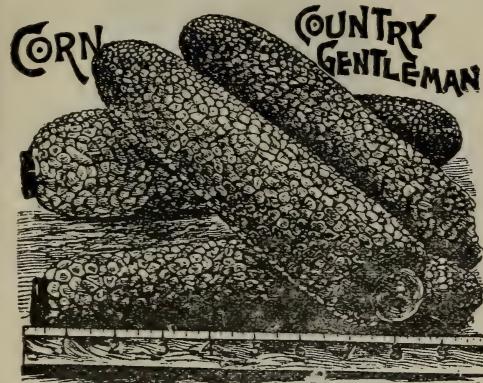
	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
Creole Beauty. An excellent and much improved strain of the New Orleans market variety	40	1.25	4.10
Cumberland. Fruit straight, flesh firm but crisp and tender at every stage of growth. One of the best for pickling	10	30	1.10
Klondike. One of the finest for forcing and one of the most perfect in shape, size, color and quality	10	30	1.00
Bollwinkle's N. C. A fine long strain of white spine, 8 to 10 inches in length—very thick, uniform, smooth and straight. It holds its dark green color remarkably well so that altogether it is one of the best for slicing....	15	40	1.35
Davis Perfect Cucumber. New—See novelty pages. One of the very handsomest of the very long white spine cucumbers	15	50	1.35
Improved White Spine. A popular early variety	10	25	90
Improved Long Green. Fruit rather long and very slim..	10	25	90
N. O. Market. Very long and dark green, and superior for table use	10	25	90
Japanese Climbing. Good for frames or open ground...	10	30	1.10
Small Gherkin. Very small burr, used for pickles....	20	60	2.00
Evergreen. Very early and prolific, deep green color..	10	30	1.10



New Orleans Market Cucumber.

Market Gardeners Should Write for Special Cash Prices.

CHOICE SEED CORN.

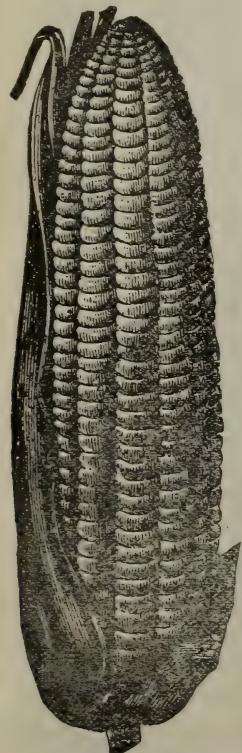


	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.
French Market. It has become the leading second early corn here	20	35	75

1 qt. Corn to 300 hills, 8 qts. to the Acre.

Cultivation.—Plant in hills about three feet apart, drop four or five grains and thin out to two or three. Where the ground is strong the Adams Extra Early and Crosby's Sugar can be planted in hills two and a half feet apart, as these two varieties are more dwarfish than the other kinds. Plant for a succession from February to July.

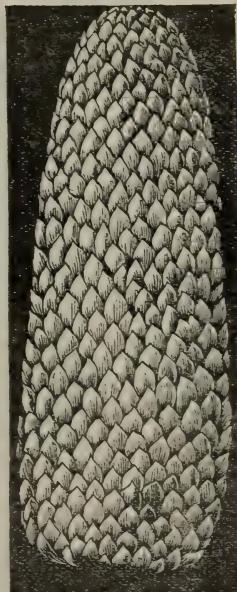
	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.
Extra Early Adams. Not a Sugar Corn, but grown for early use	25	40	75
Early Adams. Not a Sugar Corn, but grown extensively for market	25	40	75
Stowell's Evergreen Sugar. One of the most popular varieties	25	40	1.50
Country Gentleman. Sugar. Large ears of delicious quality	20	40	1.50



Adams Early Corn.

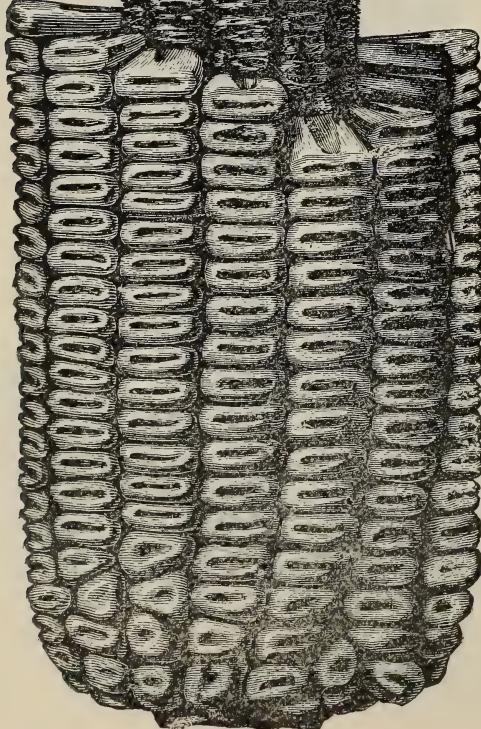
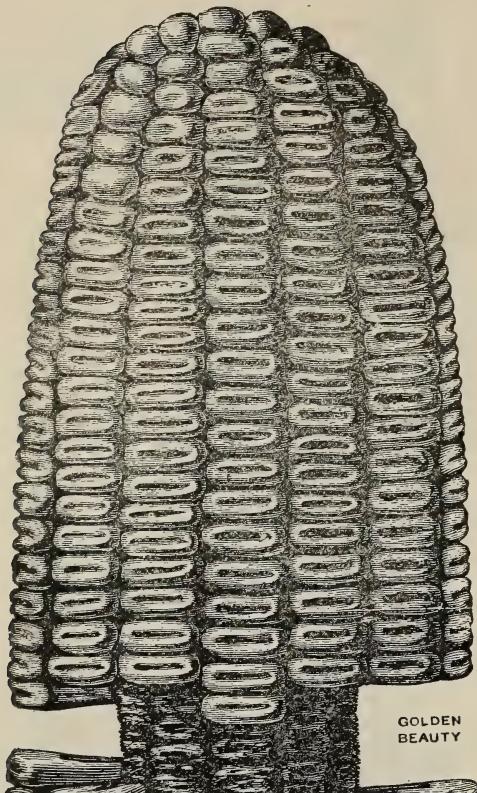
ROOT CROPS FOR FARM STOCK.

The careful investigations of our experiment stations have demonstrated that dry feed alone is highly wasteful. That is not what an animal eats, but what it digests and assimilates, that is of benefit to the owner. That comfort, care and change of food are also important. When fed on a ration containing something green or fresh appetite is stimulated; the digestion is more perfect (through the laxative character of the fresh portion) and the general health and restful content greater.

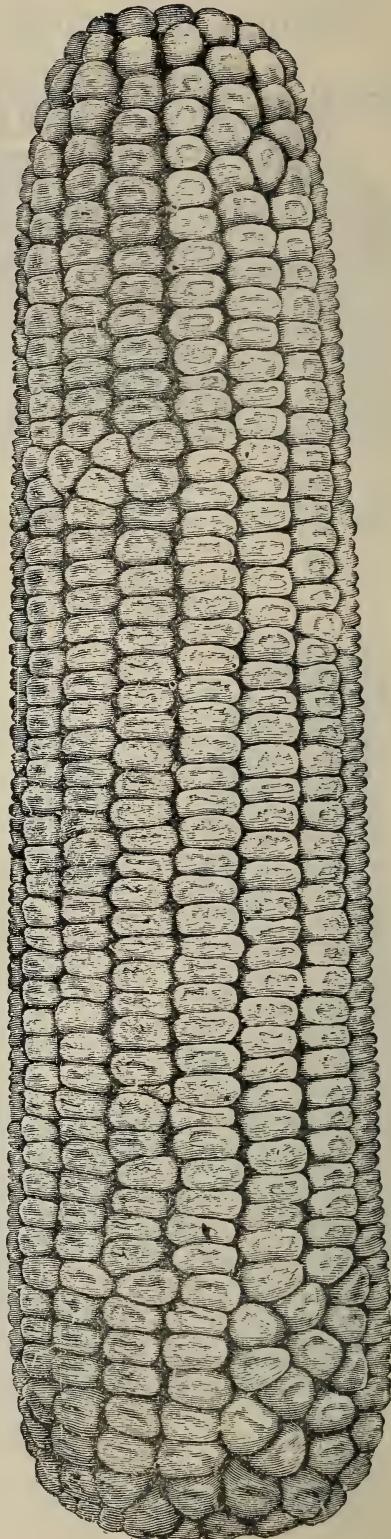


Rice Pop Corn.

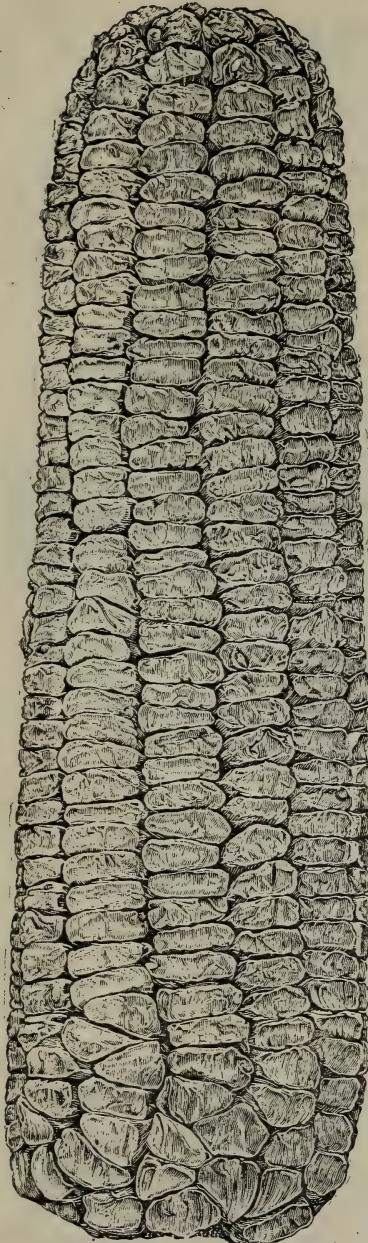
Market Gardeners Should Write for Special Cash Prices.



Golden Beauty Corn.



French Market Corn.



Evergreen Sugar Corn.

WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICE ON CORN IN BUSHEL LOTS

FIELD CORN.

	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.
Early Leaming. Large deep grains, bright yellow, one of the best field varieties..	20	35	50
Snowflake. Fine quality, very productive, good for field or garden	20	35	75
White Flint. Good variety of field corn	20	35	75
Hickory King. Large grain, small cob, a white field corn	20	35	1.00
Champion White Pearl. Standard sort, a very good field variety	20	35	75
Golden Beauty. Large grain, small cob, very productive, a field corn	20	35	50
White St. Charles. Large, white grain, red cob.....	20	35	50
White Rice Pop Corn. Used for popping	20	35	1.00
Mexican June. Best late corn yet introduced	20	35	1.00
White Rockdale. Very much like Snowflake	20	35	75
Yellow Creole. One of the best field varieties for the South	20	35	75
Gold Mine. Color, a bright golden yellow, grain is very deep, cob small. Stalks grow to a height of 7 or 8 feet	20	35	60
Silver Mine. Very desirable variety, pure white kernels and very small white cob. Matures in 100 days	20	35	60
Mosby's Prolific. Medium size ears, very prolific, good all round corn	20	35	75
Mammoth Cuban White. Large ears, 16 to 24 rows on cob, fine yielder, matures in 115 days	20	35	50
Blount's Prolific. Large yielding white, flinty, good meal, quick growth for late planting	20	35	75

Write for Special Price on Corn in Bushel Lots.

Special Notice—Non-Warranty Clause, See Page 5.

ENDIVE.

1 oz. to 3,000 feet of drill, 3 lbs. seed to acre.

Culture. A salad plant which is very popular and much cultivated for the market, principally for summer use. It can be sown in drills a foot apart, and when the plants are well up, thinned out till about eight inches apart. Or it can be sown broadcast thinly and transplanted the same as lettuce.



Green Curled Endive.

When the leaves are large enough, say about eight inches long, tie them up for blanching, to make them fit for table. This can only be done in dry weather, otherwise the leaves are apt to rot. For summer use do not sow before the end of March, as, if sown sooner, the plants will run into seed very early.

Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. Lb.

Green Curled. Standard sort,
for fall and winter 15 50 1.30

Broad-Leaved Escarolle. Good
for fall and winter 15 50 1.30

Italian Red Ribbed Endive.

Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. Lb.

The most popular variety,
producing beautifully curled
dark green leaves, crisp,
tender and blanches cream
white 20 60 2.10



Broad-Leaved Escarolle.

Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. Lb.

Dandelion. The Dandelion is a hardy perennial plant, resembling endive, and affords one of the earliest and most healthful spring greens or salads. Sow early in spring in drills 12 inches apart, and thin out to six inches in the drills; the following spring it will be fit for use 20 60 2.25

EGG PLANTS.

1 oz. seed will produce 2,000 plants.

Culture. The seed should be sown in hot beds in the early part of January. When a couple of inches high they should be transplanted into another frame, so that the plants may become strong and robust. When warm enough, generally during March, the plants can be planted in the open ground, about two and a half feet apart. This vegetable is very profitable in the South and extensively cultivated.



New Orleans Market Eggplant.

Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. Lb.

Florida High Bush. A new variety of strong, upright growth, fruit large, of excellent quality and usually borne a foot or more above ground	50	1.50	5.50
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Improved New York Spineless.

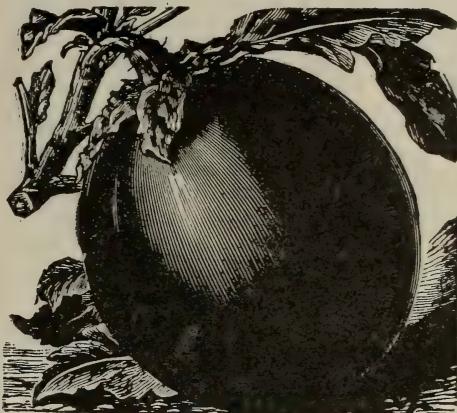
The standard, largest and best	40	1.25	4.60
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Black Beauty. Of recent introduction, handsome purple fruit	50	1.50	5.50
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N. O. Market. Favorite with market gardeners here	40	1.25	4.60
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GIANT ITALIAN FENNEL.Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. Lb.

Sow during fall and spring in rows. In flavor it resembles celery. Has been largely grown of late for shipping to Northern markets	10	30	1.10
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N. Y. Market Eggplant.

GARLIC.

This is a vegetable which is used to a great extent in the South, especially in this State. It is used chiefly by the foreign population to flavor stews, roasts and various other dishes. In the past few years it has come in demand more than any other culinary ingredient. It grows splendidly in our State, produces fine heads, and is largely cultivated.



Garlic Bulbs.

It is like onions; should be planted in October and November in drills two or three feet apart, about six inches in the drill and about an inch deep. In the spring they are taken up and platted together in a string by the tops.

Garlic Bulbs 25c. lb.
Write for prices on larger quantities.

KOHLRABI.

1 oz. seed to 200 feet of drill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to the acre.

This vegetable is very popular with the European population of our city, and largely

Include Onion Sets in Your Spring Order.

cultivated here. It is used for soups, or prepared in the same manner as cauliflower. For late fall and winter use it should be sown from the end of July till the middle of October; for spring use, during January and February. When the young plants are one month old transplant them in rows one foot apart, and about the same distance in the rows. They also grow finely if sown broadcast and thinned out when young, so that the plants are not too crowded; or they may be sown in drills and cultivated the same as Ruta Baga.



White Vienna Kohlrabi.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	Lb.
Early White Vienna. Handsome and delicate	20	60	2.10
Large White California. A very good variety	15	50	1.60

CABBAGE or HEAD LETTUCE

1 oz. seed to 250 feet drill, 3 lbs. to the acre.

Culture. Lettuce is, with our market gardeners, one of their principal crops, and is grown here during the whole year. To grow it well in summer requires a good deal of labor, especially during dry weather, as it requires moisture and necessitates an almost



Imp. Royal Cabbage Lettuce.

constant watering. In autumn and early spring, when the weather is cool, Lettuce

seed, if sown broadcast, germinates freely, and, if transplanted into rich soil, will form fine, crisp and solid heads. In summer the seed has to be germinated before sowing, otherwise the ants will carry it off. The soil for Lettuce can hardly be too rich, as the size of the head depends entirely upon the condition of the soil. Lettuce should be planted out in rows a foot apart and from eight to ten inches apart in rows.



May King Lettuce.

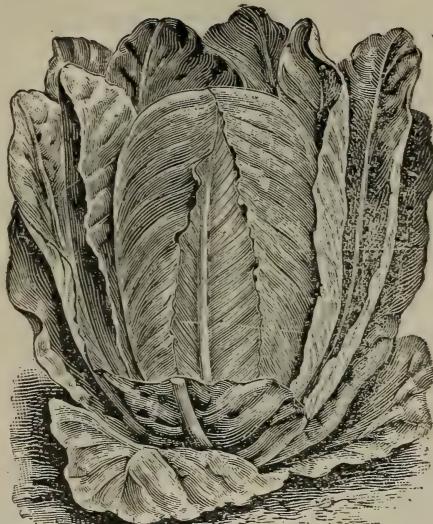
	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	Lb.
Big Boston. Large, solid heading variety, best for market	15	50	1.60
White Summer Cabbage. Close heads of good size, fine for summer	10	30	1.10



Trocadero Lettuce.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	Lb.
California Cream Butter. Very large solid heads	10	30	1.10
Trocadero. French strain, one of the best varieties for shipping	15	50	1.50

Our Assortment of Flower Seeds, Suitable for Southern Climate, is the Best That Can be Found.



Perfection Paris Cos. Lettuce.

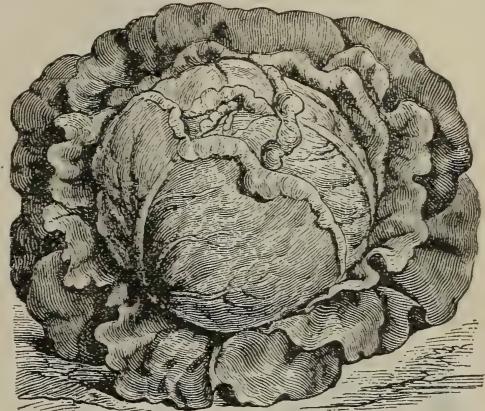
Oz. 1/4-lb. Lb.

	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
Hanson Improved. Always sure to make large, hand- some heads of excellent quality; outer leaves green with light veins, inner leaves white	15	50	1.50
Perfection Paris Cos. Finest of all the Cos. Sorts.....	15	50	1.60
Large Passion. A selected strain, large, solid heads..	15	50	1.60
Improved Royal Cabbage. A large white cabbage variety	15	50	1.60



Large Passion Lettuce.

Early Italian Cos.	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
This variety of recent introduction is the earliest and most dwarf of all Cos Lettuces. It grows stiffly erect, only 6 to 7 inches high, and is tightly folded. The inside leaves are of a pure white color, very crisp and of exceedingly mild flavor.....	20	60	2.10
May King. (New.) Heads extra large and solid, green outside, but heart clear yellow, very desirable	15	50	1.50
Mammoth Black-Seeded Butter. Forms large solid heads, leaves smooth and thick, tender and fine flavored	15	50	1.50



Big Boston Lettuce.

LEEK.

1 oz. to 200 feet of drill.

Culture.—A species of Onion highly esteemed for flavoring soups. Should be sown broadcast and transplanted, when about six to eight inches high, into rows a foot apart and six inches apart in the



Broad American Flag.

row. Should be planted at least five inches deep. They require good cultivation in order to secure large roots. Sow in October for winter and spring use, and in January and February for summer.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	Lb.
Broad American Flag. Large, and superior to London Flag, popular with gardeners	10	30	1.10
Large Carentan Winter. An extra large variety, hardy, and a good keeper.....	15	50	1.50

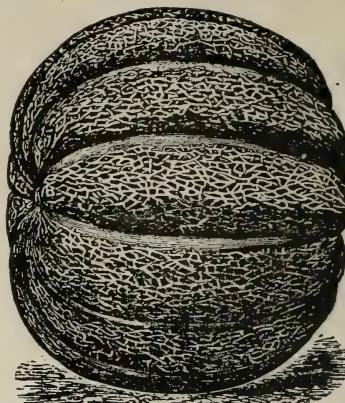


Large Carentan Leek.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	Lb.
Large Rouen. Very hardy and strong, very broad, flaglike leaves	10	30	1.00

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	Lb.
Musselburg. (Scotch Cham-pion.) Hardy sort, leaves fan-shaped and dark green. 15	50	1.50	

MUSK MELON.
One ounce to 60 hills; 2 to 4 pounds, in hills, to the acre.



N. O. Market Melon.

The melon delights in rich sandy soil, but should never be cultivated in the vicinity of cucumbers, squashes or pumpkins, as it will invariably become impregnated with them, and produce fruit of an inferior quality. Sow in hills of light, rich soil, four feet apart, allowing but three plants to grow in each hill, after they have grown about a foot long pinch off the points of shoots, which cause the vines not only to become stronger, but makes them produce lateral branches, and prove more productive and mature earlier.



Rocky Ford Melon.

In comparing prices with other seed houses, remember Bollwinkle pays the postage, or express on garden seed, by the pint, quart and pound.

	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.	
Long Island Beauty. The earliest and finest in quality..	10	30	1.10	Watson Melon. Originated in Georgia a few years ago; very prolific—six carloads on ten acres often made—shape long, color dark, deep green, no stripes, large—oftentimes 50 to 60 pounds—two melons to the vine, no ends, no necks to rot, better shipper than Rattlesnake, tougher rind, flesh deep red, seeds white smeared with yellow. No finer eating melon ever known.			
Netted Gem. Very early, small, fine flavor	10	30	1.10	Not until this year have we been at all able to sufficiently supply the demand for this elegant, new melon.			
Rocky Ford. Small, very sweet, the famous basket melon	10	25	80	A grower here grew Watson last year weighing 80 pounds	10	25	
Nutmeg. Named for its shape, sweet and early	10	30	1.00	80			
Hackensack. Large, round and of good quality	10	30	1.10				
Osage. Oblong, light green, netted skin	10	30	1.00				
N. O. Market. Large, very sweet; none better	10	25	80				
Banana. Shaped somewhat as name indicates, grows from two to two and one-half feet in length, flesh deep salmon, of good quality	15	40	1.25				
Burrell's Gem. Combines the best characteristics of these well-known Musk Melons:							
Osage, Defender, Rocky Ford and Acme. It has a thin, tough rind, well arched ribs and grey netting. Meat reddish orange, thick, fine-grained and spicy. Average weight of each melon, about $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.....	10	30	1.10				

WATERMELON.

One ounce to 30 hills; 4 to 5 pounds, in hills, to an acre.

Culture. Watermelons require a rich, though rather sandy soil, for best development, and thrive best in a warm, sunny exposure. Plant in hills eight to ten feet apart each way and cultivate like the Musk-melon.

	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
Kolb's Gem. Large, good shipper, bright red flesh.....	10	20	60
Ice Cream. Very early, red flesh	10	20	60
Alabama Sweet. The best melon grown for shipping. Oblong, very large, dark green, faintly striped, very sweet, entirely stringless, very prolific; we cannot recommend this melon too highly. Fancy selected Southern grown seed	10	20	60



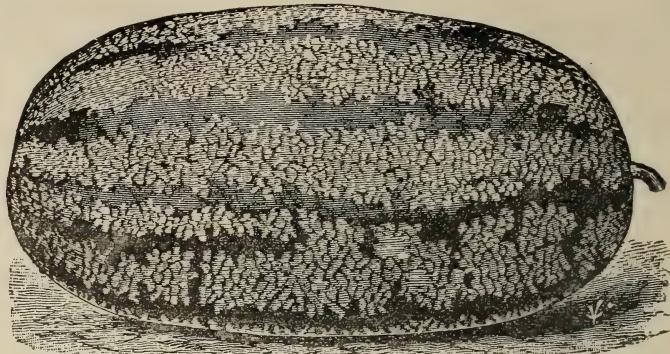
Kolb's Gem Melon.

Melon Growers, Attention!

The varieties of melons listed here are all first class, some being more suitable for one purpose and some for another. Our seeds have been grown by careful specialists, and can be depended upon to produce good crops of true-to-name melons.

Send in your orders early, and avoid the rush.

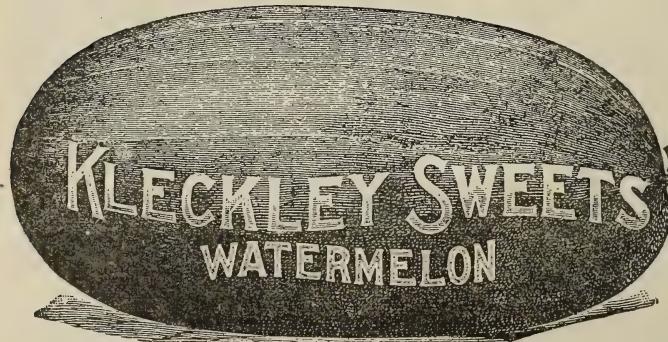
It sometimes happens we can supply other varieties than here mentioned. If interested, write us what you wish to buy and quantity required. If possible we will quote special price.



Rattlesnake Melon.

PACKETS

WELL FILLED.



Our packets we believe, contain more seeds in proportion to the price asked than those put up by the majority of seedmen. You get full value for your money, and liberal discounts as well.

We are prepared to fill your order at any time—right NOW. It will pay you to order early, so you will have your seed to sow just at the right time.

Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. Lb.

Blue Gem. Bright red flesh, very sweet, fine shipper.... 10 20 60

Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. Lb.

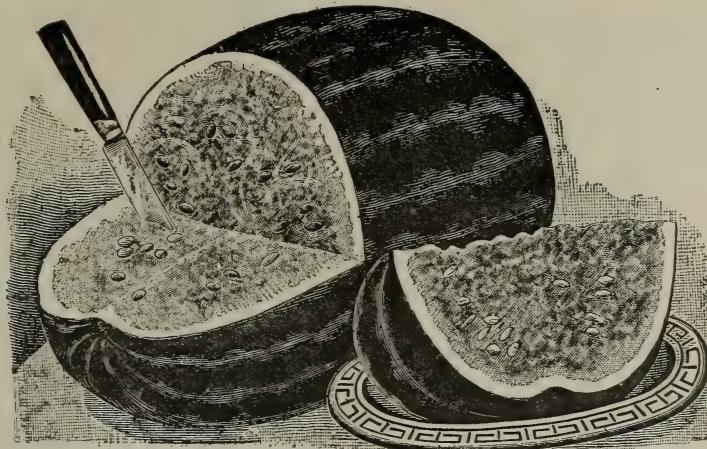
Triumph. Bluish green skin, red flesh, large, good shipper 10 20 60

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT Kills Insects, Saves Foliage.

Slug Shot kills cabbage worms, also cucumber, melon, squash and potato bugs. Contains nothing in the least injurious.

Non-poisonous and harmless to all creatures except insect life. 5 lb. package, not prepaid. 30c.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	Lb.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	Lb.	
Kleckley Sweets. Exceedingly sweet and fine flavored....	10	20	60	Florida Favorite. An improvement on Rattlesnake	10	20	60



Triumph Melon.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	Lb.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	Lb.	
Rattlesnake. Oblong, dark and striped, late	10	20	60	Seminole.. Long light green	10	20	60
Citron. Round and handsome for preserving only.....	10	25	75	very sweet	10	20	60

MUSTARD.

1 oz. seed to 50 feet drill, 8 lbs. to an acre.
Culture.—this is grown to quite an extent in the Southern States, and is sown broadcast during fall, winter and spring. It may be used the same as Spinach, or boiled with meat as greens. The white or yellow seeded is very little cultivated, and is used chiefly for medicinal purposes, or pickling. The large-leave and curled has black seed, a distinct kind from the Northern or European variety. It makes very large leaves; cultivated more and more every year.



Giant Curled Mustard.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	Lb.
Giant Southern Curled. Very large curled leaves.....	10	20	60

Chinese Brodleaved. Leaves of great size, not curled...	10	20	60
White or Yellow Seeded, used for seasoning pickles	5	15	40
Ostrich Plum e.. Plumes are very long and finely crimped. Pretty as an ornamental plant	10	25	75



MUSHROOMS.

The Mushroom is an edible fungus of a white color, changing to brown when old. The gills are loose, of pinkish-red, changing to liver color. It produces no seed, but instead there is developed a white, fibrous substance in broken threads, called spawn, which is developed and preserved in horse manure, pressed in the form of bricks. Thus prepared it will retain its vitality for years.

Mushrooms can be grown in cellars, in sheds, in hotbeds or sometimes in the open air, the great essential being a uniform de-

gree of temperature and moisture. Fermenting horse manure at a temperature of about 70 degrees, mixed with an equal weight of fresh sod loam, is made into beds the size required and eight to twelve inches deep. See to it that the bed is packed firmly and evenly. In this bed plant the broken pieces of spawn six inches apart; cover the whole with two inches of light soil and protect from cold and rain. One brick will plant eight to ten square feet of bed. The mushrooms will appear in about six weeks. Water sparingly and with lukewarm water. Price 40c per brick. Six bricks \$2.00.

OKRA.

1 oz. seed to 50 feet drill; 10 lbs. seed to acre.

Culture.—This is a highly esteemed vegetable in the South, and no garden, whether small or large, is without it. It is used in making "Gumbo," a dish the Creoles of Louisiana know better how to prepare than any other nationality. It is also boiled in salt and water, and served with vinegar as a salad, and is considered a wholesome dish. Should not be planted before the ground is warm in spring, as the seeds are apt to rot. Sow in drills, which ought to be two or three feet apart, and when up, thin out, and leave one or two plants every twelve or fifteen inches.



French Market Okra.

	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
French Market.—Dwarf, very productive long green pods.	10	15	50



	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
White Velvet.—Tender white pods, smooth	10	15	50

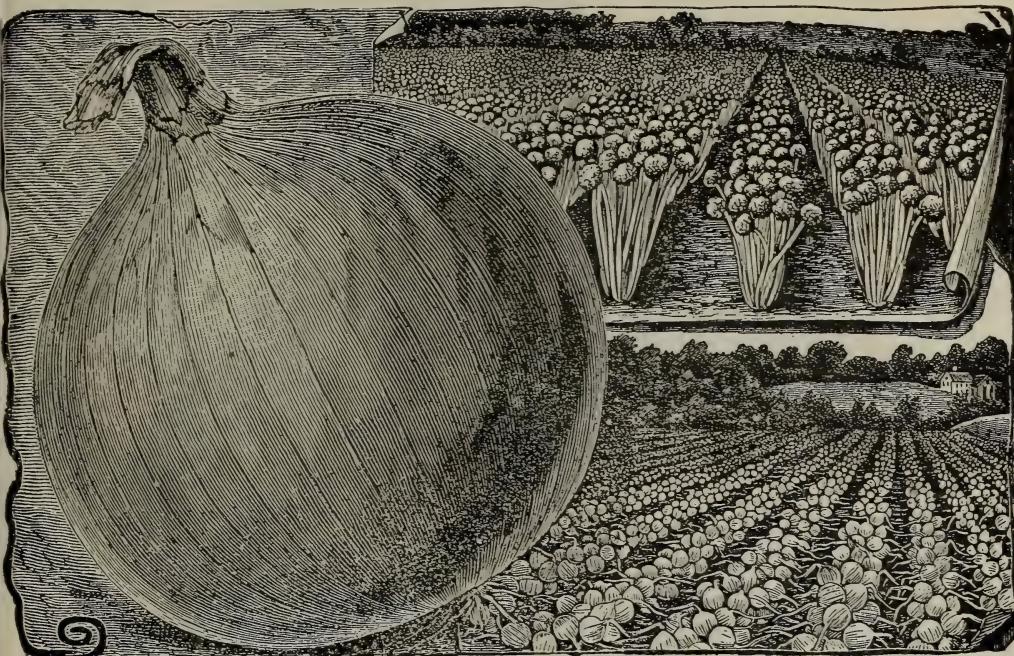
Dwarf Green Prolific.—Very early, medium size pods...	10	15	50
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Tall Green or Tall Growing.—Pods long and green.....	10	15	50
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Perkins Mammoth.—The pods are produced in great abundance and when ready to use are from four to five inches in length, of a handsome green color and of the best quality	10	15	50
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If we please you, tell others; if we don't, tell us.

The BOLLWINKLE SEED CO.'S TESTED ONION SEED.



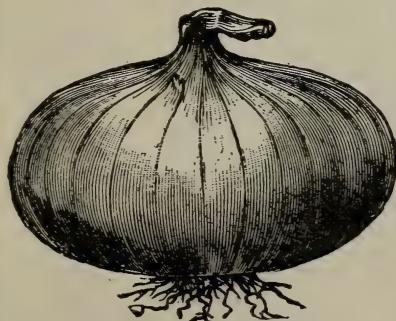
Creole Onion.

1 oz. seed to 200 feet of drill, 5 lbs. to an acre.

Culture.—In this latitude the seed should be sown from the 15th of September to about the 15th of November. If sown sooner, a good many will throw up seed stalks, which impair the keeping quality of the Onion. We sow the seed broadcast; protect the seed beds by spreading green moss over them, which is

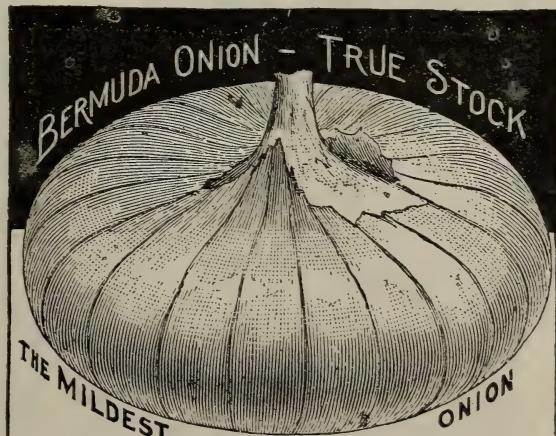
moved entirely, but, if the weather is dry, the watering has to be continued. They thrive best in loamy soil.

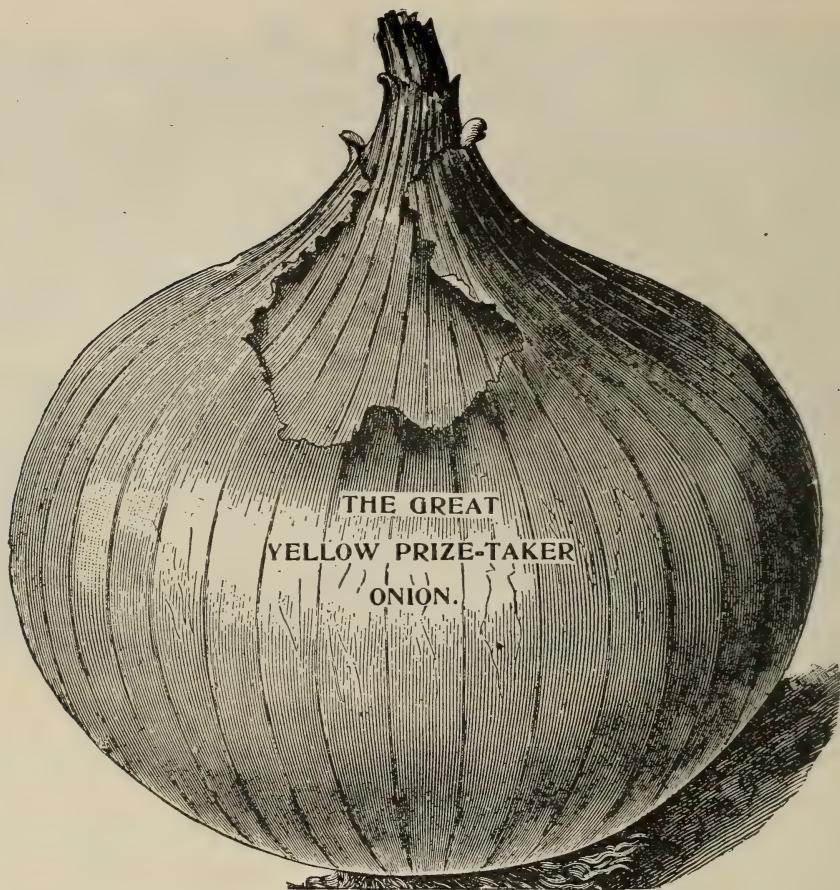
When the plants have reached the size of a goose quill they are transplanted into rows, which can be from one to two feet apart, according to the mode of cultivation, and about five or six inches apart in rows. The ground should be thoroughly prepared before setting out the plants. We generally shorten



Australian Brown.

removed every evening and replaced in the morning. Some gardeners use Latania leaves for covering the beds. When the seed is coming up, in seven or nine days, the cover has to be re-





the tops and roots. In April the Onion will be ready to take up.

In sections where it is too cold to sow Onion seed in the fall, the Creole can be sown in January and February. In that case they should be sown very thinly in drills, thinned out to a proper stand, and by the end of spring they will produce a good-sized Onion. Growers here use very little, if any, fertilizers, but it can be used with advantage.

Oz. ¼-lb. Lb.

Louisiana or Red Creole. Best for the South, good keeper.. 30 1.00 3.60

Yellow Prizetaker. Immense size, globe-shaped, selected. 20 60 2.10

Australian Brown Onion. Is of medium size, wonderfully hard and solid, and most attractive for market, both as to form and appearance. The color of the skin is a clear amber brown..... 20 60 2.10

White Bermuda. (Teneriffe Grown.) Early, flat shape.. 20 75 2.60

	Oz.	¼-lb.	Lb.
Red Bermuda. (Teneriffe Grown.) Early, flat shape.	20	75	2.60

Mammoth Silver King. The largest white Onion in cultivation 20 60 2.10

White Wonder, or White Creole. A beautiful white Onion, especially adapted to the South. It has a thorough, tight, milky-white skin, fine shape, is very solid and a good keeper..... 50 1.50 3.00

Crystal White Wax. This is a beautiful white, early-maturing Onion. Largely planted in the fall; does well planted in the spring also.. 30 1.00 3.60

Large Red Wethersfield. Half early and a good keeper, large size 20 60 2.10

Yellow Danvers. A standard sort, early, and a good keeper 20 60 2.10

PARSLEY.

1 oz. seed to 250 feet of drill, 8 lbs. to an acre.

Culture.—Can be sown during the fall, from August to October, and during spring, from the end of January to the end of April. It is generally sown broadcast.



Curled Parsley.

	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
Plain Leaved. This is the kind raised for New Orleans market	10	20	50
Double Curled. The leaves of this variety are curled. It has the same flavor as the other kind. Has been largely grown of late for shipping.	10	20	60
Improved Garnishing. This is the best kind to ornament a dish; it has the same flavor as the other kinds.....	10	20	60
Creole Parsley. Best for summer	10	20	60
Turnip Rooted. The edible portion of this variety is the fleshy root, which resembles a small parsnip	10	15	50

PARSNIP.

1 ounce seed to 250 feet of drill.

Culture.—Should be sown in deep, mellow soil, deeply spaded, as the roots are long, in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart. When the plants are three inches high thin out to three inches apart in the rows. Sow from September to November for winter, and January to March for spring and summer crops.

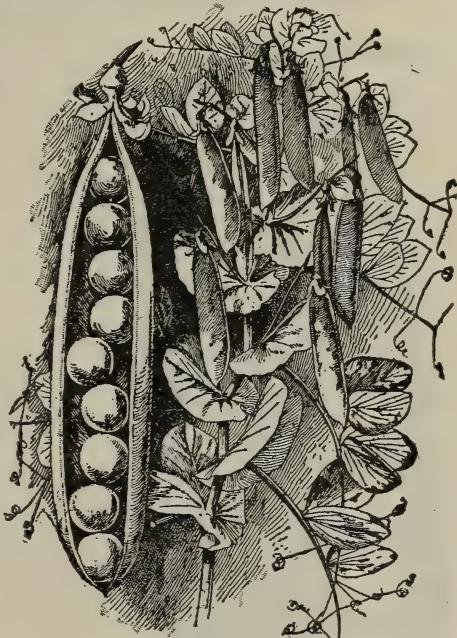
	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
The Hollow Crown, or Sugar. Is the kind generally cultivated; it possesses all the good qualities for which other varieties are recommended	10	25	75

PEAS.

1 qt. to 150 feet of drill; 1½ bushels to an acre.

Culture.—Peas are a fine vegetable, and therefore are very generally cultivated. It is best to plant in ground matured the previous year, else they will make more vines than peas. As a general thing, the Dwarf kinds require richer ground than the tall-growing varieties. Marrowfat Peas, planted in rich ground, will not bear well, but they produce in sandy, light soil.

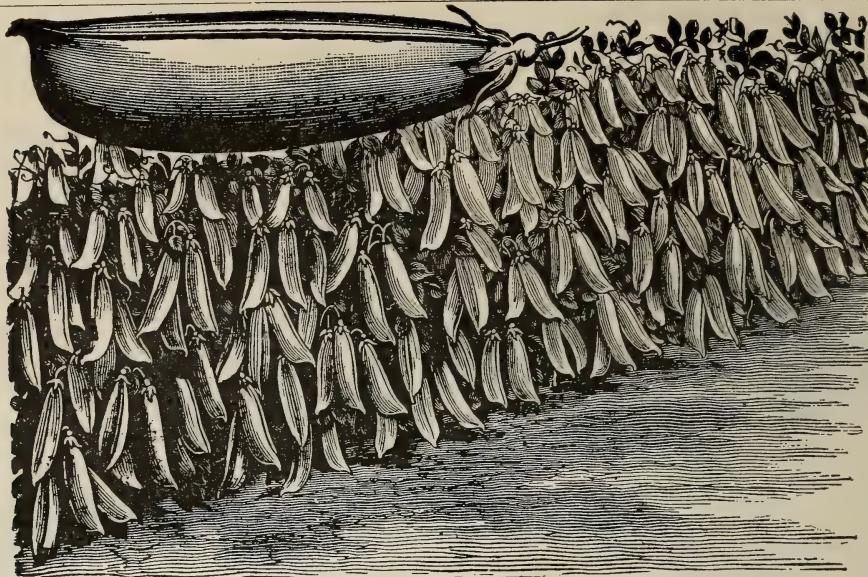
Peas have to be planted in drills two inches deep and from two to three feet apart, according to the height they may grow. Tom Thumb can be planted one foot apart, whereas the White Marrowfat or Champion of England require three feet. The Extra Early, Early Washington and Tom Thumb can be planted during August and September for fall. During November and December we plant the Marrowfat; January and February, or as late as March, all kinds can be planted;



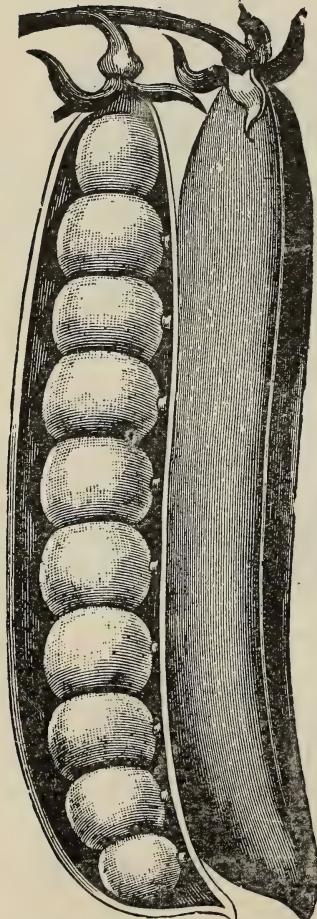
Early Alaska Peas.

but for the latter month only the earliest varieties should be used, as the late varieties will get mildewed before they bring a crop. Peas will bear much better if some brush or rods are stuck in the drills to support them, and even the Dwarf kinds will bear better when stacked.

Market Gardeners Should Write for Special Cash Prices.



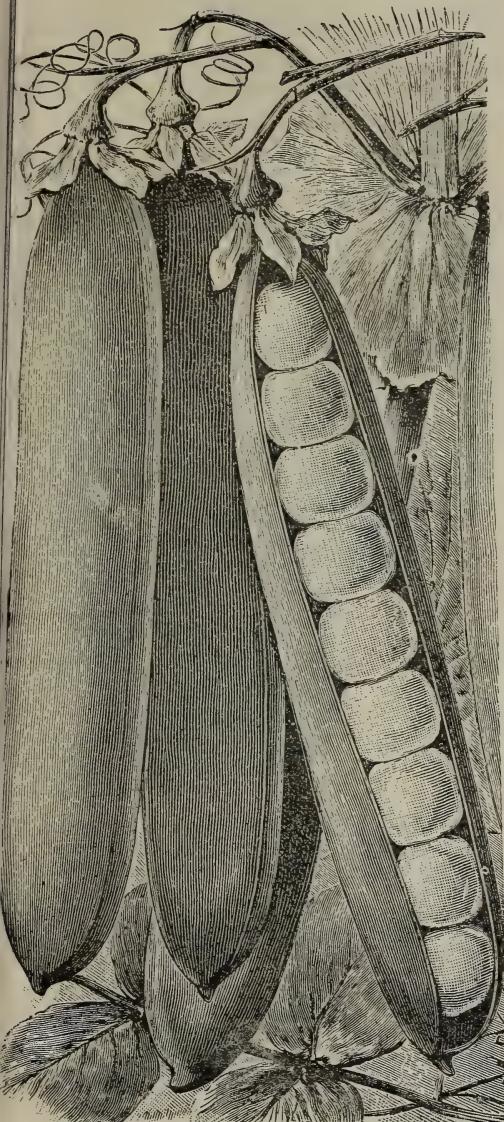
First and Best Peas.



White Marrowfat Peas.

	Pt.	Qt.	Pk.
Alaska. One of the very earliest and best.....	25	40	2.00
American Wonder. Early and productive, fine quality.....	25	40	2.50
Blue Beauty. Pods medium size, peas of fine flavor....	25	40	2.00
Champion of England. A well-known variety, pole.....	25	40	2.00
Stratagem. Very large pods, peas of first quality.....	25	40	2.00
Early Washington. Favorite with market gardeners here.	20	40	2.00
First and Best. Our standard market garden, extra early peas	25	40	2.00
Telephone. Large, full pods, prolific, tall-growing variety	25	40	2.00
Prizewinner. The heaviest cropper of any of the Early wrinkled sorts	25	40	1.50
Blackeye Marrowfat. Good tall-growing winter variety, very productive	20	35	75
Large White Marrowfat. Similar to the above; pole....	20	35	1.00
Dwarf Sugar (Edible Pods). Very early and prolific....	25	40	1.50

Write for Special Prices on Peas in Bushel Lots.



Gradus Peas.

Pt. Qt. Pk.

Field or Cow Peas. (Price on application.)

Gardus, or Prosperity. Large wrinkled peas, with pods as large as Telephone and as early as First and Best.... 25 40 2.50
Improved Tom Thumb. A well-known popular extra early pea. Height $\frac{3}{4}$ foot.. 25 40 2.00

GERMINATING SEEDS.

Complaints are often made to seedmen by inexperienced truck farmers and planters that certain varieties of garden and field seeds are slow in coming up or fail entirely. The fault, as a general rule, is mostly the gardener's, but the seedman invariably gets the blame, mostly unjust and groundless, but he is blamed and often abused, nevertheless. For the guidance of those who are inexperienced, we deem it necessary to lay down the following rules:

1. Never sow out of time. Many of our truck farmers are in the habit of sowing too soon and in consequence are often compelled to sow double the quantity to get a good stand. As to the proper time for sowing, read our directions for planting.

2. Do not cover seed too deep, it will be impossible for the finer varieties to push through, especially if the soil is heavy and claylike. The rule is, never to cover seeds more than twice their thickness, except the finer ones, which require no covering at all. They should be slightly pressed in the ground to prevent their being washed away.

Beans, Peas and Corn should be covered one-fourth to one-half inch, according to the nature of the soil.

3. Keep your seed beds moist, but not too wet. Water in evening and during extremely dry weather twice a day or oftener if required. Tender seeds, such as Celery, Onions, Leek and Cauliflower, may be shaded during the hottest part of the day, they have to be uncovered in the evening while the sun is still on the bed, well watered and left uncovered during the night. During cloudy weather, no covering is needed, nor should they be covered when they are up, otherwise the young plants become too tender and damp off.

4. Previous to planting, have your seed beds well prepared; have the soil well pulverized and mellow, but not too fine; otherwise a crust will form, owing to constant watering, on the surface, which prevents the tender germ from pushing through.

5. Never use fresh manure in the seed bed; if any is needed, use well rotted horse or, in light, sandy soil, cow manure and incorporate it well with the soil before sowing the seed.

Cut Down Your Feed Bill—Plant Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beet

PEPPER.

1 oz. will produce 1,500 plants.

Culture.—Peppers are tender and require to be raised in the hot bed. Seed should be sown in January, and, when large enough, transplanted into the ground, in rows from one and a half to two feet apart, and one



Cayenne Pepper.

foot to one foot and a half in the rows. There are more Peppers raised here than in any other section of the country; the hot varieties are used for seasoning and making Pepper Sauce, the mild variety is highly esteemed for salad. Care should be taken not to grow different kinds close together, as they mix very rapidly.

	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
Ruby King. Beautiful bright red, long and sweet.....	25	75	2.50
Long Red Cayenne. Bright red, slender pods, very hot. 20	75	2.50	
Bell or Bull Nose. Large bright red, largely for pickling	25	75	2.50
Red Cherry. Cherry-shaped, very hot; used for pickling. 25	75	2.50	



	Oz.	1/4-lb.	Lb.
Long Sweet Spanish. Large, mild, used for salad.....	25	75	2.60
Tabasco. Medium size, bright pods, very hot, best for pepper sauce	50	1.50	5.00
Birdeye, or Creole. Round pod, very small and hot.....	50	1.50	5.00
Chinese Giant. Extra large, very early and productive..	50	1.50	5.00
Celestial. At first fruit is yellow; when fully matured red	25	75	2.50

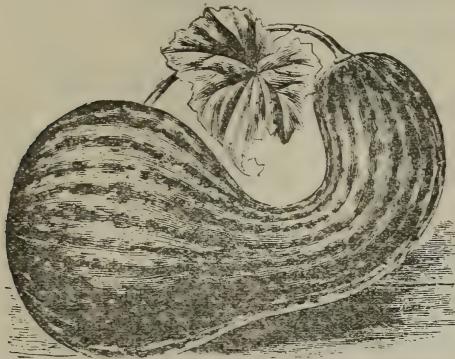
PUMPKIN.

1 lb. seed to 300 hills; 5 pounds to the acre.

Pumkins are not so particular in regard to soil as melons or cucumbers, but in other respects are cultivated the same, though on a larger scale. They are generally raised

Wonders Never Cease. Bollwinkle Seed Co.'s Seeds Never Fail.

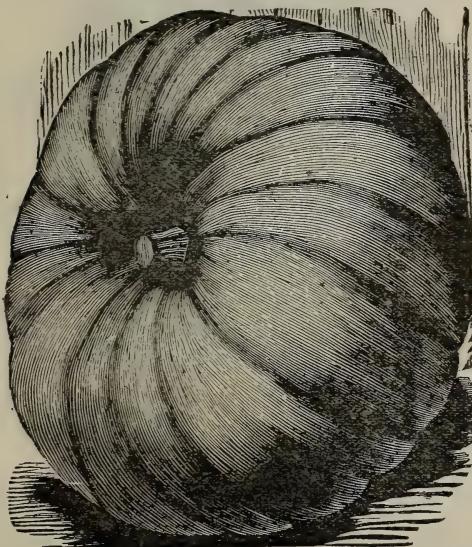
between hills of corn, but may be planted with success in fields by themselves. The pumpkin more properly belongs to the farm than the garden, especially as it readily mixes with and injures the quality of the finer squash.



Cashaw Crookneck Pumpkin.

Oz. ¼-lb. Lb.

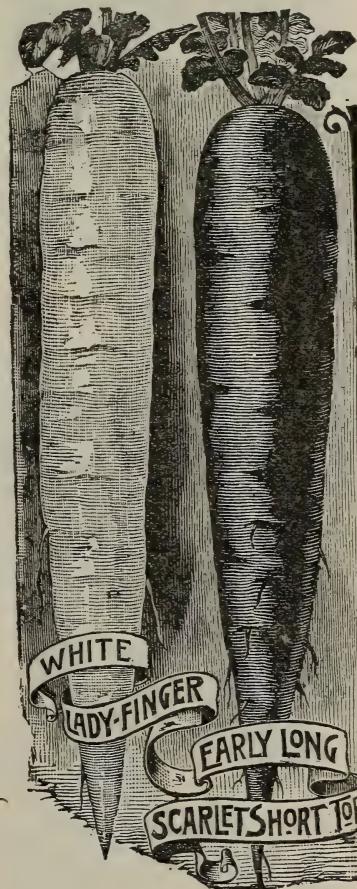
Large Cheese. Flat, one of the best field variety.....	10	20	50
Early Sugar. Fine-grained, sweet and prolific, small yellow	10	20	60
Green Striped Cashaw. Fine keeper of first quality crook- neck	10	30	1.00
Golden Yellow Mammoth. A very large French variety. 10	30	1.00	
Kentucky Field. For stock.. 10	20	50	



Golden Yellow Mammoth Pumpkin.

RADISHES.

Radishes should only be grown on light, mellow soil, well prepared before planting, and heavily manured. To be palatable radishes must be grown quick. While there are many kinds of radishes, the Scarlet Turnip White Tip, the Long Brightest Scarlet, the Half Long Scarlet and French Breakfast White Tip are the most popular varieties with our Southern gardeners. Radishes are grown in this section throughout the year, but during the summer months they require frequent watering to make them grow quickly. The planting can be done by broadcasting or in drills 18 inches apart. It takes about ten pounds of seed to the acre if sown in drills.



The Bollwinkle Seed Co.'s Cabbage Seed has no equal—One trial always convinces.



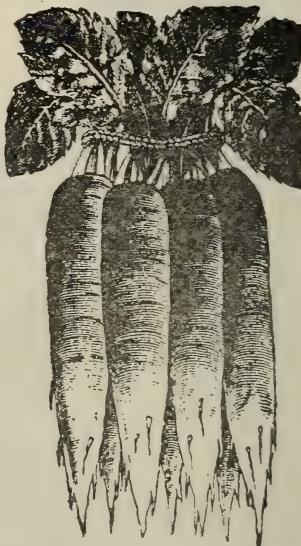
French Breakfast Radish.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	Lb.
Early Scarlet Turnip. White tipped, round, crisp and beautiful	10	20	60
Large White Summer. Of large size, round	10	20	60
Golden Globe. Round, good for summer	10	20	60



Early Scarlet Turnip Radish.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	Lb.
French Breakfast. Pink and white, early half long variety	10	20	60
Half Long French Scarlet. Flesh bright and crisp, fine market variety	10	20	60
Long Scarlet Short Top. Very long and crisp, standard sort	10	20	60
Long Brightest Scarlet, white tipped. Finest market variety	10	20	60
Long Chartier, White Tipped. Another good market variety	10	20	50
Long White Lady Finger. Crisp and tender, good for summer	10	20	60
White Strasburg. Very large, the Germans' favorite	10	20	60
Chinese Scarlet Winter. Very handsome and distinct	10	20	60
Long Black Spanish. The popular winter sort	20	20	60
Long Icicle. The finest white variety, very early	10	25	75
Cincinnati Market. A long bright scarlet sort	10	20	60

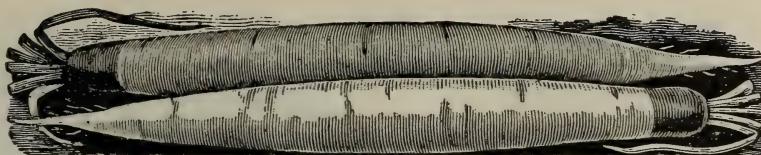


Half Long Scarlet Radish.

ROQUETTE.

Is used as a salad like cress, which it resembles very much. It is sown from September to March. Oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c; 1 lb., \$1.00.

French Scythe Blades—All Sizes. Write for Prices.



Sandwich Island Salsify.

SALSIFY, OR OYSTER PLANT.

1 oz. to 60 feet of drill.

A vegetable which ought to be more cultivated than it is. It is prepared in different ways and partakes of the flavor of oysters. It should be sown in the fall of the year. The ground ought to be manured the spring previous, deeply spaded and well pulverized. Sow in drills about 18 inches apart, and thin out from three to four inches in the rows. Oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c; 1 lb., \$1.35.

SORREL.

Planted in drills a foot apart during the fall of the year, and thinned out from three to four inches in the drills. Sorrell is used for various purposes in the kitchen. It is used the same as Spinach; also in soup and salad.



Broadleaved Sorrel.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	Lb.
Broadleaved Sorrel	15	50	1.50

SPINACH.

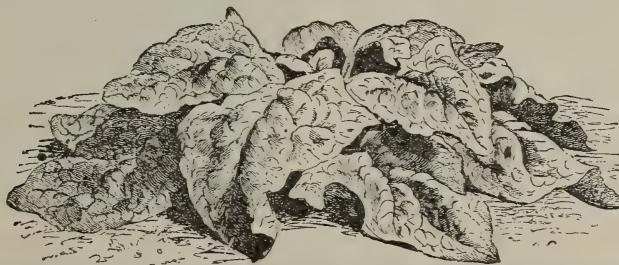
Sow 10 to 12 Pounds to the Acre.

A great deal of this is raised for the New Orleans market. It is very popular. Sown from September to the end of March. If the fall is dry and hot, it is useless to sow it, as the seeds require moisture and cool nights to make them come up. The richer the ground the larger the leaves.



Savoy Spinach.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	Lb.
Broadleaved Flanders. A standard sort	10	15	40
Curled Leaf Savoy. Large curled and wrinkled leaves.	10	15	40
Round Leaved Viroflay. Very large, dark green, a favorite sort	10	15	40
Long Standing. Leaves very large and thick, best for spring sowing	10	15	40
Victoria. Extra-dark black-green color. Two or three weeks later than the ordinary "Long-standing." A fine variety for spring sowing	10	15	40



Flanders Spinach.

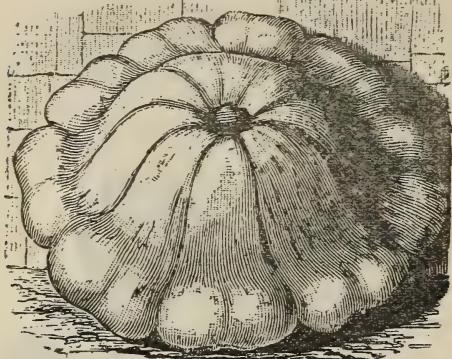
Write for Special Price on Bushel Lots of Beans, Peas and Corn.

SQUASH.

One Ounce Will Plant About 25 to 30 Hills;

Three pounds to an Acre.

Squashes grow readily on almost any soil, but will well repay generous treatment. Plant in hills about six feet apart; have the soil well enriched with a good quantity of manure or compost to each hill. Sow eight or ten



Early Bush Squash.

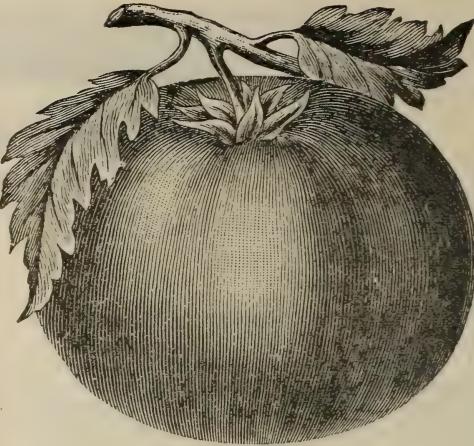
seeds to a hill to allow for loss by insects. Three or four of the strongest plants are enough to leave in a hill.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	Lb.
Early Bush or Pattypan. A good early market variety..	10	20	75
Summer Crookneck. Best for summer	10	20	75
Hubbard. Well known, good for late use.....	10	25	90
Boston Marrow. Oval, bright orange, flesh yellow and fine	10	25	90
Mammoth White Bush. Similar to Early White Bush, but much larger.....	10	25	80

TOMATO.

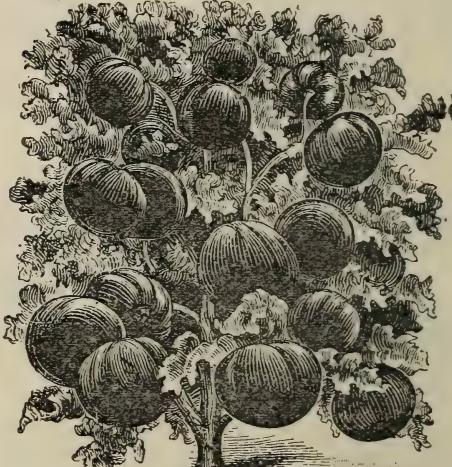
1 Ounce of Seed Will Produce 2,000 Plants.

Seed should be sown in January, in hot beds or in boxes, which must be placed in a sheltered spot, or near windows. In March they can be sown in open ground. Tomatoes are generally sown too thick, and become too crowded when two or three inches high, which makes the plants thin and spindly. If they are transplanted when two or three inches high, about three inches apart each way, they will become short and sturdy, and will not suffer when planted into the open ground. Plant them from three to four feet



Beauty Tomato.

apart. Some varieties can be planted closer; for instance, the Extra Early, which is of very dwarfish habit, two and a half feet apart is enough. They should be supported by stakes. When allowed to grow up wild, the fruit which touches the ground will rot. For a late or fall crop, the seed should be sown towards the latter part of May and during June.



Dwarf Champion Tomato.

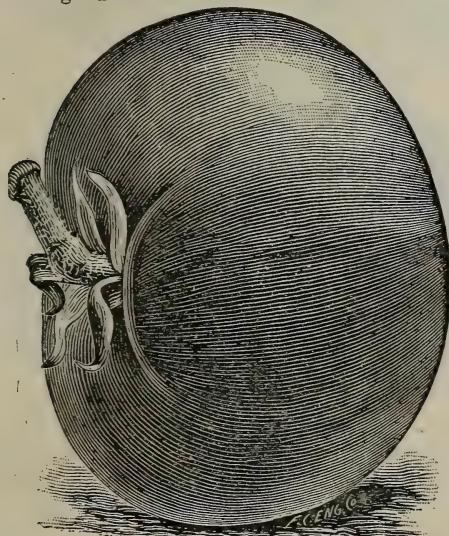
	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	Lb.
Earliana. Extra early, bright red, smooth	30	1.00	3.00
Paragon. Bright red, round, very productive	25	75	2.50
Ponderosa. The largest variety in cultivation	40	1.25	4.00
Dwarf Champion. Quite distinct, early red	25	75	2.50

Make Success Surer This Year by Planting Bollwinkle's Reliable Seeds.



	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	Lb.
Favorite. Large, smooth, good supper	20	60	2.00
Beauty. Large, thick flesh, one of the best.....	20	60	2.00
Stone. Very large, perfectly smooth, good shipper.....	20	60	2.00
Acme. Medium size, smooth and good	20	60	2.00

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	Lb.
Improved Trophy. Very solid, fine canner	20	60	2.00
Golden Queen. Large, smooth, golden yellow	25	75	2.50
Red Plum. Bright red, round, for pickles	25	75	2.50
Crimson Cushion. Bright crimson, extra large and very handsome	40	1.25	4.00
Chalks Jewel. Very early, productive, smooth, round and of superior quality....	30	1.00	3.00
Dwarf Stone. As early and nearly double the size of Dwarf Champion, much more productive	30	1.00	3.00
Truckers' Favorite. The finest large purple-fuited sort....	30	1.00	3.00



Crimson Cushion.

GARDEN TURNIPS FOR THE TABLE.

1 oz, seed to 250 feet drill; 2 lbs. to seed an acre.

Turnips do best in new ground. When the soil has been worked long it should receive a top dressing of land plaster or ashes. If stable manure is used, the ground should be manured the spring previous to sowing so it may be well incorporated with the soil. When fresh manure is used the turnips are apt to become spreckled. Sow from end of July to October for fall and winter, and in January,

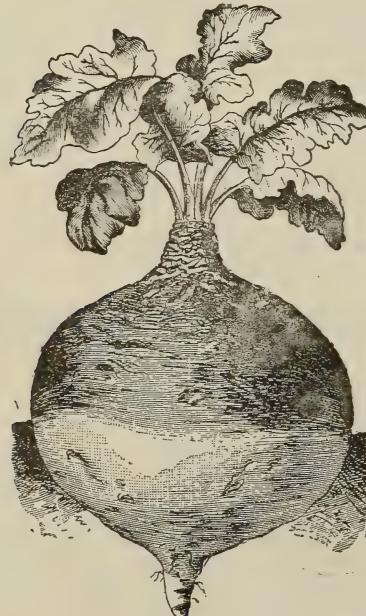
Thrip Juice Kills Scale on Trees. Pints, 60c; Quarts, 80c.



Early Red or Purple Top Turnip.

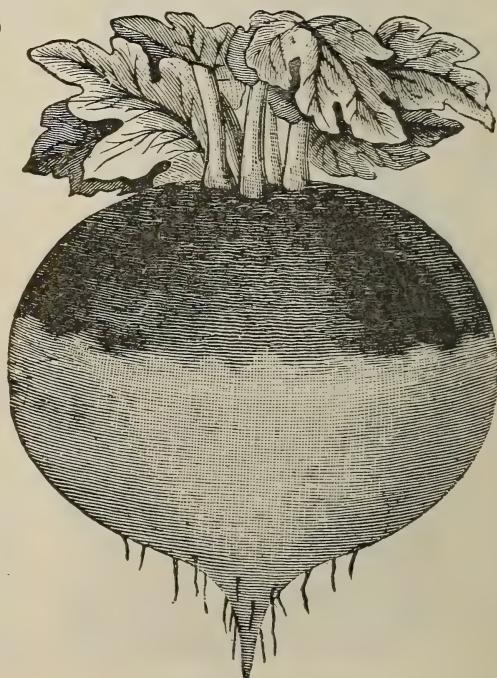
February and March for spring and summer use. They are generally sown broadcast, but the Ruta Baga should be sown in drills, or rather ridges, and should not be sown later than the end of August; the Golden Ball and Aberdeen not later than the end of September. The White Flat Dutch, Early Spring and Pomperanian Globe are best for spring, but also good for autumn.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	Lb.
White Egg. —Oval, handsome and sweet	10	20	50
Early Red or Purple Top. —The popular flat sort.....	10	20	50



Purple Top Ruta Baga.

	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.	Lb.
Purple Top Globe. A standard sort with gardeners here	10	20	50
White Flat Dutch. A good early flat sort.....	10	20	50
Pomeranian White Globe. —Good either for table or stock	10	20	50
Cow Horn, Long White, in shape resembling cow's horn	10	20	50
Golden Ball. —Very handsome	10	20	50
Improved Purple Top Ruta Baga. —Large and productive	10	20	50
Amber Globe. —Good. and sweet	10	20	50
White Hanover. —Very productive, and a fine keeper.	10	20	50
Seven Top. —Used for stock.	10	20	50



Purple Top Globe Turnip.

Write for Special Prices on Bushel Lots of Corn, Peas and Beans.



ANNUALS grow, bloom and die the first year from seed. **BIENNIALS** bloom the second year from seed, and then die; though many, if sown early in the spring, will flower the first year. **PERENNIALS** usually bloom the second year from seed, and continue to grow and bloom for many years; some will also bloom the first year if sown early.

REMARKS ON THE CULTIVATION OF FLOWERS.

The most satisfactory way to sow all fine seed is under glass in a greenhouse, hot bed, or in the house. Flowers succeed best in a sandy loam, made rich with well rotted manure.

Make surface as smooth and fine as possible, sow seed in rows, covering each sort of seed in proportion to its size—a good natural rule being to cover twice the diameter of the seed, and press the soil firmly down over it. Do not plant any seed when the ground is wet.

The importance of uniform attention to watering may best be learned by experience and observation, but the inexperienced cultivator may be reminded that to omit a single watering, and allow the young plant germs from seed to remain in a parched state, a too frequent indiscriminate watering usually leads to the eventual loss of the whole. As soon as the plants appear, they will require careful attention, as the least over-watering may cause them to "damp off" and suddenly destroy all your hopes. They should now have as much sun as possible, and when the weather is pleasant some air may be admitted.

Plants are usually ready to be transplanted when they have made a growth of two inches. It is a very common mistake to let them stand so close together as to crowd

each other, and thus lose much of their beauty. Give each plant plenty of room, according to its habits of growth.

Flower seeds are often sown out of time than at the proper season, because most everybody thinks of sowing when the same plants are in full bloom, and we can safely assert that more Pansy seed is called for in January and February than in September and October, and more Hyacinths and Narcissus bulbs in February than at the proper planting season. The seeds sown out of time will produce poor plants, and if they bloom at all the flowers will be imperfect and small, which is needless to say.

By setting out the young seedlings, consideration should be taken of the height and combination of colors in order to make a pretty effect.

Time of Planting.—The following varieties do best sown in September, October and November: Pansy, Daisy, Phlox, Sweet Peas, Hollyhock, Ten Week Stocks, Larkspur, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Aster, Snap Dragon, Pot Marigold, Dusty Miller, Chinese, Japanese and Carnation Pinks, and Sweet Williams. In October: Scare Flax, Lobelia, Grove Love, Love in the Mist, Evening Primrose, Petunia, Mignonette, Catchfly, Morning Bride, etc.

In February and March sow in sheltered places, or in a cold frame: Balsams, all varieties of Amaranthus, Scarlet Sage, Zinnias, African Marigold, Torenia, Browallia, Cosmos, Sunflower, Ice Plant, Dahlia, Gaillardia and Gomphrena. Verbena may be sown from September to January, and will bloom well.

Plant flowering bulbs from October to February. Hyacinths, Narcissus and Tulips should be planted in November and December, in order to get them to bloom to perfection. Calla Lilies, Ranunculus and Anemones planted from October to January will bloom profusely in spring and early summer. Dahlia Roots should be planted out in March and April.

CHOICE FLOWER SEED



Sweet Alyssum.

Sweet Alyssum. Used chiefly for edging beds, and in window boxes. Its fragrant white flowers are prized for bouquets. The blossoms are produced all summer. Six inches. H. A. Pkt., 5 cents.

Adonis Autumnalis. Flos Adonis, or Pheasant's Eye. Showy crimson flower of long duration. One foot high. Sow from November till January.

Amaranthus Tricolor. Three-colored Amaranth. Very showy; cultivated on account of its leaves, which are green, yellow and red. Two to three feet high. Sow from March to June.



Quilled Aster.

Asters.—The plants are an up-right growth, branching freely, and producing a large number of beautiful blooms which present an appearance much resembling that of a huge bouquet. Our seed is very choice. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c. Annual. All named varieties, pkt., 10c.

Ageratum.—This is an ever blooming annual, grows to height of 12 inches. Flowers are purple or lavender color. Pkt., 5c.

Antirrhinum Majus.—Snapdragon. Choice mixed. Showy plant of various colors. About two feet high. Should be sown early, if perfect flowers are desired. Sow from October till March.

Aquilegia.—Columbine. A showy and beautiful flower of different colors. Two feet high. Sow from October till March. Should be sown early if flowers are wished; if sown late will not bloom till next season.

Balsamina Camelia Flora Alba. Pure white flowers, used for bouquets. About two feet high. Sow from February till August.

Bellis Perennis.—Daisy. Finest double mixed variety. Four inches high. From October till January.

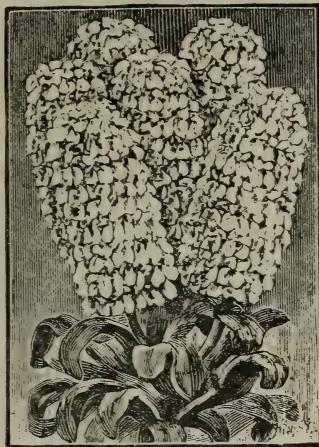
Browallia Elata Major.—A free blooming plant of about twelve inches in height, with very showy dark blue flowers. If sown in March it will flower all summer, but can also be sown in November, potted and kept under glass, where it will begin to bloom in the latter part of December and continue all winter.

Balsam.—(Touch-Me-Not, or Lady Slipper). An old favorite, producing large masses of beautiful brilliant colored flowers in the greatest profusion. Our strain of these is very



Comet Aster.

fine, Camellia flowered, producing the finest double blooms, and are quite a revelation in comparison to the old varieties. Rich soil is required for the finest blooms.



Empress Candytuft.

Canna.—Of up-right growth, very much sought for in trimming beds or ornamental work on account of its lovely foliage of luxuriant growth. Annual. Pkt., 5c.

Eschscholtzia Californica.—California Poppy. A very free flowering plant, good for masses. Does not transplant well. One foot high. December till April.

Gaillardia Bicolor.—Two-colored Gaillardia. Very showy plants, which continue to flower for a long time. Flowers, red, bordered with orange yellow. One and a half feet high. January till April.

Gomphrena Alba and Purpurea.—White and Crimson Bachelor Button, or Globe Amaranth. Well known variety of flowers; very early and free flowering; continue to flower for a long time. Two feet high. From February till August.

Geranium Pelargonium.—Large flowering Pelargonium. Spotted varieties, 25 cents per package.

Heliotropium.—Mixed varieties, with dark and light shaded flower. A well-known plant, esteemed for the fragrance of its flowers, which are produced during the whole summer in great profusion. This plant is generally propagated by cutting, but can also be raised from seed. Should be sown in a hot bed if sown early.

Helianthus fl. pl.—Double Flowering Sunflower. A well-known plant, with showy yellow flowers; the double is often cultivated in the flower garden. The single varieties are cultivated mostly for the seed. They are said to be anti-malarious. Four feet high. February till May.



Sweet William.

Helichrysum Monstrosum Album.—White Everlasting Flower. Very showy double flowers. One and a half feet high.

Helichrysum Monstrosum Rubrum.—Red Everlasting Flower. Very ornamental. One and one-half feet high. December till April. Does not transplant well.

Iberis Amara—White Candytuft. A well-known plant raised a good deal by florists for bouquets. Can be sown at different times to have a succession of flowers. One foot high.

Mexican Burning Bush.—This is one of the most attractive and ornamental border and hedge plants that we have ever seen. The plants are of the branching habit and the stems are covered with light green leaves. Early in the fall the ends of the branches are covered with small, bright scarlet flowers, which gives it the appearance of a ball of fire. The plants are equally attractive when planted singly to show the beautiful symmetrical shape. Per packet, 10c.



Cockscomb.

Chrysanthemums.—The annual chrysanthemums bear no resemblance to the late autumn varieties, but have a beauty distinctly their own. The plants grow from twelve to fourteen inches in height, have fine, delicate foliage, and produce beautiful daisy-like flowers of various bright, rich colors. H. A.—2-3. Annual varieties mixed. Per pkt., 4c.

Coleus.—A well-known and beautiful bedding plant which can be easily propagated by seeds and produce different shades of colored plants. Sow from March to May.

Correopsis.—(Calleopsis). Bright Eye Daisy. Handsome free blooming plants of the easiest culture. Two or three feet high, with yellow and brown daisy-like flowers. December to March.

Dianthus Picotee.—Finest Hybrids. Stage flowers saved from a collection of over 500 named varieties. Per package, 50 cents.

Celosia Cristata.—Dwarf Cockscomb. Well-known class of flowers which are very ornamental, producing large heads of crimson and yellow flowers. One to two feet high. Sow from February till August.

Calendula Officinalis.—Pot Marigold. A plant which, properly speaking, belongs to the aromatic herbs, but sometimes cultivated for the flowers, which vary in different shades of yellow. One and a half feet high. From January till April.

Delphinium Imperialis, fl. pl.—Imperial flowering Larkspur. Very handsome variety of symmetrical form. Mixed colors; bright red, dark blue and red striped. One and a half feet high.



Mixed Verbena.

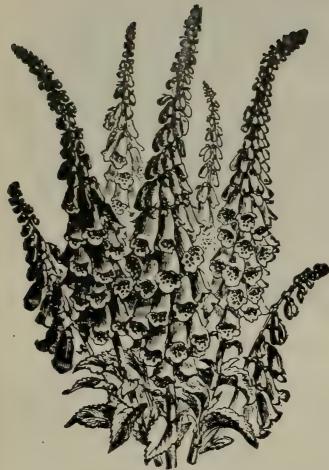
Dianthus Caryophyllus.—Carnation Pink. This is a well-known and highly esteemed class of flowers. They are double, of different colors, and very fragrant; can be sown either in fall or spring; should be shaded during mid-summer and protected from hard rains. Three to four feet high. November till April.



Mixed Petunia.



Carnation.



Foxglove.



Cosmos.

Dianthus Pumila.—Early Dwarf Flowering Carnation. If sown early, this variety will flower the first season. They are quite dwarfish, and flower very profusely. November till April.

Dianthus Barbatus.—Sweet William. A well-known plant which has been much improved of late years. Their beautiful colors make them very showy. Should be sown early, otherwise they will not flower the first spring. One and one-half feet high. October till April.

Dianthus Hedgewigii.—Japan Pink. This is the most showy of any of the annual Pinks. The flowers are very large, and of brilliant colors. One foot high. Sow from October till April.

Dianthus Chinensis.—Double Chinese Pink. Produces clusters of small double flowers, fine mixed; one foot high. From October to April.

Dianthus Caryophyllus.—Carnation Pink. This is a well-known and highly esteemed class of flowers. They are double, of different colors, and very fragrant; can be sown either in fall or spring; should be shaded during midsummer and protected from hard rains. Three to four feet high. November till April.

Cosmos Bipinnata Hybrids.—A very showy annual, similar in shape to the Bright Eye Daisy, or Correopsis, but taller and more brilliant in color. Being a native of Mexico, it is well adapted to our climate, and will bloom here almost the entire summer, but principally in the fall and early winter.

Dahlia.—Large flowering Dahlia. Seed sown in the spring will flower by June. Very pretty colors are obtained from seed; the semi-double or single ones can be pulled up as they bloom, but those seeds which are saved from fine double varieties will produce a good percentage of double flowers. February till June.



Bachelor Button or Corn Flower.



Chinese Pink.

Hollyhock.—Our seed of this popular flower contains over twenty of the most beautiful varieties. Both single and double. Perennial. Height, 4 to 8 feet. Pkt., 10c.

Ice Plant.—A dwarf plant inclined to vine; the foliage is covered with panicles resembling crystals of ice. Height, 6 inches. Pkt., 5c.



Scabiosa.

Mathiola Annua.—Ten weeks stocks. This is one of the finest annuals in cultivation. Large flowers of all colors, from white to dark blue or crimson. Should be sown in pots or pans, and when large enough transplanted into rich soil. One and a quarter feet. October till March.

Marigold.—Produces plants of showy and symmetrical growth, handsome foliage, and a profusion of flowers about one inch in diameter; brilliant, colors, and variegated. Annual. Pkt., 5c.



Calliopsis.

Mourning Bride.—An excellent little flower for bouquets; growth is dwarf and compact, and a great variety of colors. Height, 18 inches. Perennial. Double mixed. Pkt., 10c.

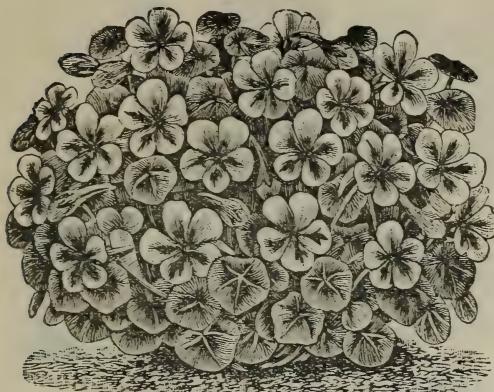
Nicotina Affinis.—This handsome plant is of the tobacco family, and is popular on account of its beauty and fragrance; deserves general cultivation. Height, 3 feet. Annual. Pkt., 10c.

Marvel of Peru (Four O'clock).—Mixed, bushy annuals, 2 feet high; flowers of white, yellow, red, striped, etc. Pkt., 5c.



Mignonette.

Mignonette.—The fine old variety with small spikes of delightfully-scented flowers. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.



Nasturtium.

Wall Flower.—The large, massive spikes of the Wall Flower are very conspicuous in beds and borders, and are very useful in making bouquets. They are deliciously fragrant, perfectly double and combine many shades of color, the orange, purple and chocolate predominating. Height, 8 inches. Tender. Perennial. Double mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Nasturtiums (Dwarf and Tall).—Mixed colors. This plant is of easy culture, produces fine foliage and flowers of beautiful variegated colors; it can be trained on trellises, although it does not grow very high. The dwarf variety can be grown in pots or hanging baskets, and are very ornamental.

Lobelia.—This is a very useful and ornamental little flower of the dwarf kind. Used largely for bordering beds and for pot plants. Grows about 6 inches high and is covered with a profusion of little blue flowers. Annual. Pkt., 10c.

Petunia Hybrida.—Petunia. Splendid mixed hybrid varieties. A very decorative plant of various colors; well-known to every lover of flowers. Plants are of spreading habit. About one foot high. January till May.

Phlox Drummondii.—Drummond Phlox. One of the best and most popular annuals in cultivation. Their various colors and length of flowering, with easy culture, make them favorites with everyone. All fine colors mixed. One foot high. December till April.

PYRETHRUM.

Aureum (Golden Feather).—Bright yellow foliage. Pkt., 10c.

Roseum (Persian Insect Powder Plant).—Flowers bright rose. Pkt., 10c.

DOUBLE POPPIES.

White Fringed.—One of the finest white flowers in cultivation; 3 to 4 inches across, perfectly double, and the petals so cut as to make the flower appear like a ball of silk. Pkt., 5c.

Double Peony Flowered.—Flowers of enormous size, perfectly double, resembling a peony, and ranging through many shades of purple, red, pink, yellow and white. Always admired. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Shirley Poppies.—The colors range through all shades of delicate rose, pink, carmine and brilliant crimson. Many of the larger single flowers are edged with white. Pkt., 5c.

RICINUS.

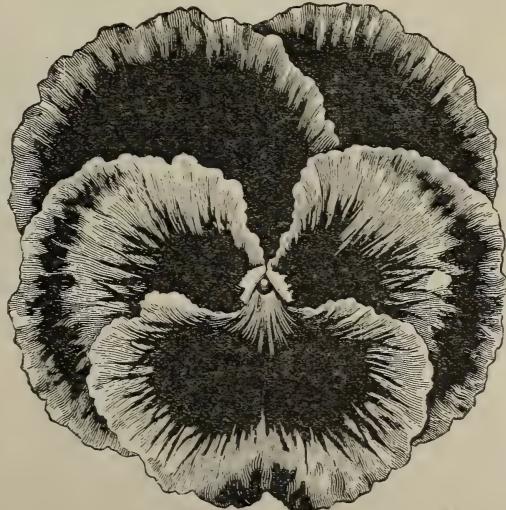
(Castor Oil Bean.)

Zanzibarensis.—The handsomest strain of castor oil bean. Leaf sometimes 2 feet across, with stem rising 10 to 14 feet. Each plant makes a perfect pyramid of foliage, with gigantic leaves. Per oz., 20c; pkt., 5c.

Mixed.—Many varieties. Per oz., 20c; pkt., 5c.



Mixed Phlox.



Giant Trimardeau Pansy.

Portulaca.—A small plant of great beauty, and one of the easiest culture. Does best in a well-exposed situation, where it has plenty of sun. The flowers are of various colors, from white to bright scarlet and crimson. The plant is good for edging vases or pots; or where large plants are kept in tubs, the surface can be filled with this neat little genus of plants. Half foot high. February till August.

Portulaca Grandiflora, fl. pl.—Double Portulaca. The same variety of colors with semi-double and double flowers; half foot high. February till August.

Salvia Splendens.—Scarlet Salvia or Red Flowering Sage. A pot or green-house plant, but which can be grown as an annual, as it flowers freely from seed the first year. Two to three feet high. February till April.

Torenia Fournierii.—A plant of Mexican introduction, which has become very popular. It stands the heat well, is well adapted to pot culture and makes one of the most valuable bedding plants we have. The flowers are of sky blue color, with three spots of dark blue. The seeds are very fine and take a good while to germinate. It transplants very easily.

Verbena Hybrida.—Hybridized Verbena. A well-known and favorite flower for borders. Their long-flowering and great diversity of color make them valuable for every garden, however small. All colors mixed. One and a half feet high. January till April.

Verbena Striped Italian.—These are beautiful striped kinds of all colors, with large eyes.

Vinca Rosea and Alba.—Red and White Periwinkle. Plants of shining foliage, with white and dark rose-colored flowers, which are produced the whole summer and autumn. Two feet high. February till April.



Double Zinnia.

ZINNIA.

Hardy annual bedding plants, 1 to 3 feet high. Suited to all situations and soils. The blossom is always gay and profuse, and the color range endless. No flowers are more showy. Sow seed in open ground, and transplant, or thin out to 1 foot apart.

Giant Flowering.—Mixed colors. This mixture includes all the best and largest types. The immense, perfectly double flowers of various striking colors bloom during a long period. Plants grow 3 feet high. Pkt., 10c.

Tall Double Mixed.—Many choice and beautiful colors. Pkt., 5c.

Verbena Candidissima.—White Verbena. Pure white flowers of more or less fragrance. One and one-half feet high. January till April.

Viola Odorata.—Sweet Violet. Well-known edging plant, which generally is propagated by dividing the plants, but can also be raised from seed. Half foot high. Sow from January till March.



Portulaca.



Mixed English Pansy.

PANSIES.

For spring flowering the seed should be sown in autumn and protected during the winter. For summer blooming, sow in January and February, and plant out where they will have some shade from noonday sun. Pansies require fresh soil, plentifully enriched with well-decomposed manure.

Giant Trimardeau.—Flowers of enormous size. An altogether distinct and beautiful specimen, the flowers of which are larger than any hitherto produced. Each flower is marked with three large blotches or spots; the plants are of compact growth and produce an endless variety of beautiful shades. Mixed. Pkt., 10c.

English.—Finest large-flowering; mixed. Pkt., 10c.

Good Mixed.—Many rich colors. Pkt., 5c.

SWEET PEAS.

There are very few varieties of flowers that give as much pleasure to the masses as Sweet Peas. They are very easily grown. Most people wait too late in the spring before planting. To have the best results with Sweet Peas, they should be planted in January or February. They also do first-class planted in November. Before planting, have the ground well prepared, then open a trench about 8 inches deep, and scatter well-rotted manure to the depth of 2 inches, throw some dirt over this, and then plant the Sweet Peas. They should be planted at a depth of about 4 inches. Water them well during the extremely warm weather, and you will be more than pleased with the results.

Eckford's Mixture of Sweet Peas.—This mixture contains over twenty varieties in our list. We are sure "Sweet Pea fanciers" will be delighted with this mixture. Price in reach of all. Prices, by mail, postpaid: Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20; lb., 75c.

Best Mixture of Giant Sweet Peas.—This mixture of the largest flowering Sweet Peas

is absolutely unsurpassed. A better mixture can not be obtained elsewhere. It is "blended" by ourselves and consists of the largest flowering, most beautiful named varieties, each grown separately from the best strains. Besides all the best varieties introduced prior to last year, this mixture contains many of the novelties of 1907. Prices, by mail, postpaid: Pkt., 5c; 2 oz., 15c; lb., 90c.

CLIMBING PLANTS.

Aristolochia Elegans.—A new variety of the well-known "Dutchman's Pipe," (which, however, will not grow here); of vigorous growth and quite hardy in our climate. It is a profuse bloomer, bearing large flowers of a rich purple color with irregular branched makings of creamy white and golden yellow center with rich velvety purple. This plant is one of the most thankful of all climbers, blooming when quite young and continuing to do so during the whole summer. Will stand our winter without protection. Sow in January and February in flower pots and transplant in open ground when large enough.

Antigonum Leptopus.—*Rosa Montana*. One of the finest perennial climbers of rapid growth with long racemes of beautiful deep pink flowers. Being a native of Mexico, it is well adapted to our climate and will stand our most severe winters without any further protection than perhaps a slight covering of moss or straw. Sow in February or March in flower pots, and transplant into the open ground in May. Will flower freely the first year. Without any doubt the finest climber for this section.

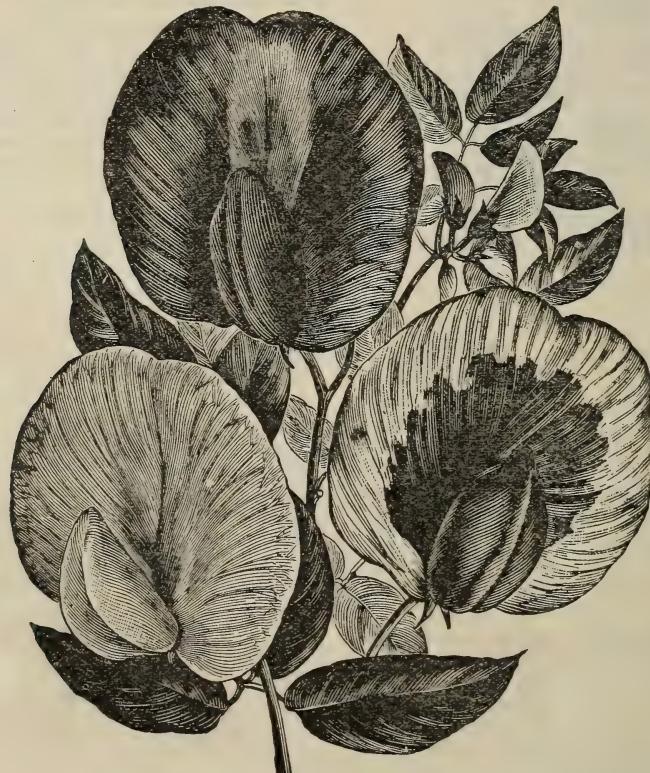
Benincasa Cerifera.—Wax Gourd. A strong growing vine with long shaped, dark crimson fruit, which looks very ornamental. It is used for preserves.

Cardiospermum.—Baloon Vine. A quick-growing climber, the seeds of which are in a pod shaped like a miniature balloon, therefore the name.

Cucurbita.—Ornamental Gourd. Mixed varieties or Ornamental Gourds of different shapes and sizes. February till May.

Cucurbita Lagenaria Dulcis.—Sweet Gourd. A strong growing vine of which the young fruits are used like squashes. February till May.

Cobaea Scandens.—Climbing Cobaea. Large purple bell-shaped flowers. Should be sown in hot-bed and not kept too moist. Place the seed edgewise in the ground. Twenty feet high. January till April.



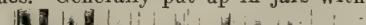
Sweet Peas.

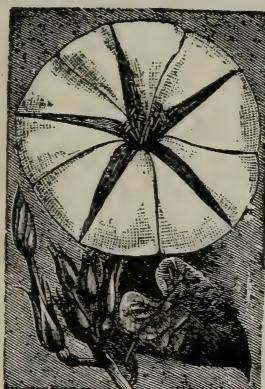
Ipomaea Quamoclit Rosea.—Red Cypress Vine. Very beautiful, delicate foliage of rapid growth, with scarlet-shaped flowers.

Ipomaea Quamoclit Alba.—White Cypress Vine. The same as the Red variety.

Ipomaea Noctiflora.—Large Flowering Evening Glory. A vine of rapid growth with beautiful white flowers which open in the evening. Twenty feet high. February till June.

This is the Moon Flower advertised in Northern Catalogues as a novelty, notwithstanding the fact that it has been known here for the past century.

Mamordica Balsamina.—Balsam Apple. A climbing plant of very rapid growth, producing Cucumber-like fruits with warts on them. They are believed to contain some medical virtues. Generally put up in jars with alcohol and used as a dressing for cuts, bruises, etc. 



Moon Flower.

Japanese Hop.—This vigorous growing hardy annual is of easy culture and indispensable for covering porches and trellises. Seeds itself after the first season. Pkt., 10c.

Canary Bird Flower.—This is also an excellent climber; foliage is a very pretty green and the flowers at times much resemble a yellow canary bird. Annual. Pkt., 10c.

Wild Cucumber.—A vigorous climbing vine, quite ornamental, bearing curious little fruits. Height 15 feet. Annual. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

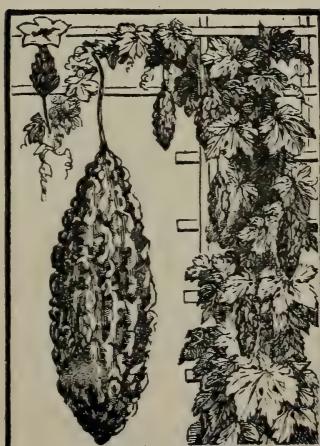
Maurandia Barclayana.—Mixed Maurandia. A slender growing vine of rapid growth. Rose, purple, and white colors mixed. Ten feet high. February till April.

Luffa Acutangula.—Dish Rag Vine. A very rapid growing vine of the Gourd family. When the fruit is dry, the fibrous substance which covers the seeds can be used as a rag. February till April.

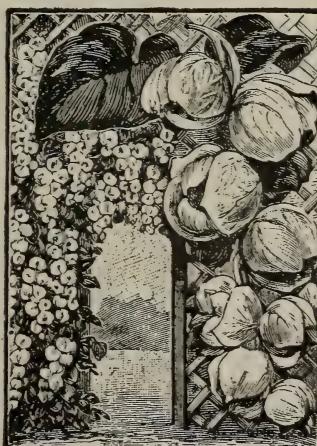
Mina Lobata.—A showy plant, from Mexico, of the well known Ipomaea family, with beautiful spikes or racemes of yellowish white flowers.

Tropaeolum Majus.—Nasturtium. Trailing plants with elegant flowers of different shades, mostly yellow and crimson, which are produced in great abundance. Four feet high. February till April.

Thunbergia.—Mixed Thunbergia. Very ornamental vines, with yellow and white bell-shaped flowers with dark eye. Six feet high. February till May.



Balsam Apple.



Rosa Montana.



Cobea.



Japanese Morning Glory.

Convolvulus Major.—Morning Glory. Well known vine with various handsomely colored flowers of easy culture. Grows almost anywhere. Ten feet high. February till July.

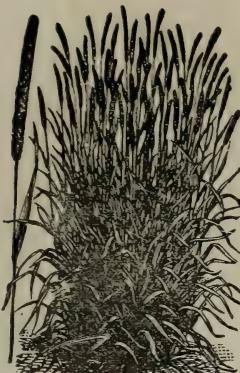
Dolichos Lablab.—Hyacinth Beans. Free growing plant with purple and white flowers. March till April.

GRASS AND CLOVER SEED.

Prices of Grass and Clover Seed are subject to the fluctuations of the market, but purchasers may depend on having them of the best quality at the prices ruling from store the day of shipment, and that we will send as much as the money received will pay for, express or freight charges to be paid by the purchaser. We will sell 10 pounds at the 20-lb. price; 50 pounds at 100-pound rate.

HOW TO GROW GRASS AND CLOVER SEED.

First have the ground well plowed and in as perfect state of cultivation as possible, then run a harrow over the surface and you are ready to sow. Sow the seed carefully with a broadcast hand-seeder, then harrow and run a good heavy roller over the field, and all is done. We want to lay particular emphasis on rolling the seed in only, as we consider this the only way to cover Grass and Clover seeds; and, in fact, almost all small seed. A great many farmers sow the seed and then harrow or run a double shovel over the end, and in nine cases out of ten the seed is covered too deep and the seedsman is blamed for sending out poor seed. This style of covering also leaves the surface loose, and of course our drying winds and sun keep it dry and the seed will not germinate. It is all right to have the surface loose for growing crops, as this helps to hold the moisture at the roots; but when you want to germinate seed you must have the surface packed solid. This will hold the moisture nearer the surface, and the seed will then germinate. We notice in the advertisement of the implements houses all kinds of plows, harrows, cultivators, etc., but we do not remember ever seeing a good roller advertised, and in our opinion this is one of the most important tools the farmer can have. Take Bermuda Grass, for instance; you will hear a great many people say that it is not reliable, when the trouble is that it is not sown properly. We have tried growing this grass for several years and have yet to make a failure. Use a light roller to cover this seed as it is very small. To germinate Bermuda grass successfully, it requires heat and moisture; therefore, the best time to sow is in March, April or May; also September and October.



Timothy Grass.

Bermuda Grass.—This is one of the most valuable pasturage grasses. It is adapted to more varieties of soils than any other grass known, and in many instances it has been found to be the only grass that will make a sod on light soil. It stands hot dry weather remarkably well, and makes a most valuable pasture. Sow broadcast in spring, 5 pounds per acre. Lb., 90c; 10 lbs., \$7.50.

Red Top Grass.—An excellent grass, succeeding in any soil. It grows well on light, sandy, medium or stiff bottom land. It is one of the best for wet soils and is not injured by overflow. Sow in spring or fall, 20 pounds per acre. First grade fancy clean seed, lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

Johnson.—A perennial and rapid grower, with long, cane-like roots. In leaf, stalk and panicle this grass resembles other sorghums. It grows on any land where corn will grow, and, like corn, will bear heavy manuring, yielding richly in rich ground. 25 to 30 pounds will sow an acre. Lb., 20c, postpaid; by freight or express, bushel \$4.00.

Kentucky Blue Grass.—The famous pasture grass of Kentucky. It thrives upon any ordinary soil; stands the heat of summer remarkably well. Has no equal for pastures and lawns. Sow in fall and spring broadcast, 20 pounds per acre. First grade fancy clean seed; lb., 25; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

English Rye Grass.—One of the oldest in cultivation. A rapid growing early grass, much used for sowing with other grasses in meadows, pastures and mowing lands, one of the most valuable for lawns. Sow broadcast 40 pounds to the acre in fall and spring. Lb., 10; 10 lbs., 90c.

Orchard Grass.—This is the most widely known of all grasses. It endures considerable shade and is much used for sowing in orchards. Sow broadcast in spring or fall, 30 pounds to the acre. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

Timothy.—This grass stands at the head for meadows. Produces good crops of fine hay. Sow in fall and spring, 10 pounds to the acre. Lb., 15c; 10 lbs., \$1.00.

Special Mixture for Permanent Pasture.—This is a combination of the best pasture grasses and clover, made with the view of having good pasture from early spring or winter. Requires heavy seeding to obtain best results. Will last several years. Sow in spring and fall, but fall is the best, 30 pounds to the acre. Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

Meadow Fescue Grass.—One of the earliest, most nutritious and productive grasses. It is especially suitable for permanent pasturage, thrives well in all soils, but to best advantage in moist lands. Sow in fall or early spring, 25 pounds to the acre. Lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.75.

Evergreen Lawn Grass.—Is a mixture of the finest dwarf evergreen grasses and will make a good lawn the first season if sown early. Sow in spring and fall. One pound of seed will sow a place 14 by 20 feet; 50 pounds of seed per acre. Lb., 25c; 50 lbs., \$10.00.

CLOVER SEED.

Prices of Clover and Grasses are variable and subject to market fluctuations. Special prices on larger quantities.

Alfalfa or Lucerne.—There is no other Clover or other crop—capable of withstanding so much dry weather and that will flourish and keep green during long protracted droughts and yield such enormous crops as Alfalfa. The roots go down very deep—from 6 to 15 feet, and more—in mellow, sandy soil. It is adapted to and will succeed in almost every part of the United States, but the ground must be properly prepared and the seed sown under right conditions. It is best adapted to sandy and loamy soils, with a mellow, deep or porous subsoil. It is adapted for hay and

pasture and especially for soiling uses, as it furnishes three and more cuttings during the year. When used for pasture it should not be so very closely cropped. It should be tried by every farmer in this country where the soil is at all suitable. Once established, every acre of Alfalfa will be worth two or three times as much as any other farm crop as usually grown. Lucerne, or Alfalfa, is sown in the spring and fall, either by itself or with grain, at the rate of 10 to 20 pounds per acre. It will make a fair growth the first year. The year following it will be ready to cut early, and two or four times during the season, and every year thereafter for many years. Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$18.00.



Crimson Clover

Red Clover.—This is one of the most important factors to successful agriculture and is more extensively grown than any other variety. It is best adapted to stiff soil, but will thrive well on any land rich enough to sustain it. Makes very fine hay, which should be cut when in full bloom. Sow in spring or fall, 10 pounds to the acre. Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

White Clover.—Very valuable for bee pasture and should be used in all mixtures for pastures and lawns. Sow broadcast in spring and fall, 5 to 8 pounds per acre. Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

Alsike, or Swedish (*Trifolium Hybridum*).—Hardy; resists extremes of drought and wet, yields large crops of superior pasture, and much liked by cattle. It is well suited to sowing on lands liable to wash, as its long fibrous roots spread over a wide area, and so interlace and hold the soil as to resist the heaviest rains. Can be planted on any kind of soil. Blossom heads round, resembling White Clover in shape, flesh colored, sweet and fragrant; much liked by bees. Sow 6 pounds per acre in spring or fall. Lb., 25c; 10 lbs., \$2.00.

Crimson Clover.—An annual variety, very fine green feed or for hay. Grows best on sandy soil. Sow broadcast in fall, 10 to 15 pounds per acre. Lb., 20; 10 lbs., \$1.50.

Japan Clover.—This is essentially a Southern clover, and should not be planted much north of the 36th latitude. It is a native of China, from whence it got to Japan, where it flourished and spread over the entire country, improving the soil to a remarkable extent and filling up the waste places with luxuriant forage. Since its introduction on the Atlantic seaboard it has been gradually

forging West. Already a good many people in Texas have tried it and find it a valuable stock feed. On sand, gravel, or bare clay hill tops, no other plant known is so valuable for grazing. It does equally well on rich soil. Few forage plants will yield so much or so valuable hay. The roots penetrate deep down in the subsoil, making it a great drouth resister. Sow in spring 15 to 20 lbs. per acre. 40c per lb.; 10 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$22.00.

California Burr Clover.—A winter growing variety, furnishing pasture from fall until early summer. It is an annual, but reseeds itself upon the land. It is being sown considerably on Bermuda sod, in that way furnishing pasture when the Bermuda is dormant, the sod ought to be sacrificed to enable the seed to take root in the soil. Sow in August or September, 25 lbs. of seed in the burr or 15 lbs. of hulled seed to the acre. Stop pasturing in April so that the seed may mature. When planted on cultivated land, the land can be planted in corn or cotton, by leaving one foot unbroken between the rows, on which enough seed will mature; middles can be broken out after clover dies. Price in the burr, 25c per lb.; 10 lbs., \$1.00. Hulled seed, 30c per lb.; 10 lbs., \$1.70.

Turkestan Alfalfa.—Imported from Turkestan. It is said to be harder and more productive than the ordinary variety, and also withstands drought much better. Per lb., 22 cts.; 10 lbs., \$2.00; 100 lbs., \$18.00



Alfalfa Clover.

FARM SEEDS and FORAGE CROPS

Prices of Farm and Field Seed Subject to Change Without Notice.

Early Amber Sorghum.—Highly prized as a fodder plant. In its green state or cured into fodder it equals any other grown crop. Plant from April to July, in three-foot rows, lightly drilled, or may be sown broadcast, 25 pounds required to sow one acre. Bushel, \$2.00.

Early Orange Sorghum.—A well-known variety. From eight to ten days later than Early Amber. Bushel, \$2.00.

Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane.—This cane gets its name from being a variety that closely resembles the true ribbon cane raised from cuttings. It makes the finest kind of syrup. The customers who bought seed from us the past seasons are highly pleased with results. Price, 15c per lb.; \$1.00 per peck.

Red Kaffir Corn.—This variety has red seed. Yields well on poor land and ripens earlier than the white. Stalk is more tender and juicy. Heads are long and slender. Grows 5 to 6 feet. Per pound, 10c; \$2.00 bushel.

White Kaffir Corn.—Grows from 4 to 5 feet high, making a straight upright growth with stalky stem and wide leaves. Yield in seed per acre, 30 to 60 bushels. Valuable for stock and poultry. When finely ground, makes an edible flour for the human. per pound 10c; bushel \$2.00.

Southern Barley.—Forty-eight pounds bushel. Sow 1½ bushels to acre; best in fall, though can be sown in spring; excellent fall, winter and spring pasturage; continuously grazed; dense foliage and strong and nutritious food; yields largely of grain. Per bushel, \$1.50.

WHEAT.

Blue Stem.—Smooth head. Has a blue stem, and is the general favorite in Georgia and Carolina. Our patrons seem to like it best of all. Get prices.

Early Red Wonder.—Smooth head. Early, good on thin land. Grains golden yellow; hardy, stand winter freezing well. Very satisfactory in South Atlantic and Gulf States. Get prices.

Kentucky Fultz.—Smooth head. Winter wheat of an old well-known variety and popular. Yields 28 to 38 bushels. Liked by millers as it makes an excellent quality of flour. Per bushel, \$2.00.

Fulcaster.—This wheat is bearded and is an old, much-liked type. Get prices.



Kaffir Corn.

Pearl or Cat-Tail Millet.—This millet should be planted in rows like sorghum. It is very valuable for feeding green to cows and horses. It stools out largely from the ground, and makes a great mass of foliage. It grows very fast, and can be cut several times; will keep on growing until frost. Price, 20c per lb. Write for prices in quantity.

Dwarf Essex Rape.—A very popular forage plant on account of its rapid growth, becoming available in ten weeks after sowing, and will produce 20 to 30 tons of green stuff per acre. Sow 5 pounds broadcast per acre, in spring and fall. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 75c.

German or Golden Millet.—Medium early 3 to 5 feet high. When properly grown and handled makes an enormous yield of most nutritious feed. Sow in drills or broadcast from April to July, 25 pounds required to sow an acre. Bushel, \$2.00.

Hairy Vetch.—One of the best forage plants and none better adapted to the South. Can be grown alone or mixed with oats. Makes very nutritious feed for all kinds of stock. I advise one peck of vetches and two bushels seed oats sown to the acre, in the fall. Pound, 10c; pk., \$1.50.



Japanese Buckwheat.

Teosinte.—Nothing equals it for an enormous yield of valuable food. Plant in spring when ground has become warm, in rows 3 to 4 feet wide, cultivate same as corn. Two pounds of seed will plant an acre. Lb., \$1.00.

Buckwheat, Japanese.—The yield of this new variety is largely in excess of the old one. Sow broadcast in spring, about two pecks to the acre. Lb., 20c; pk., 75c.

Southern Seed Rye.—Good for forage and pasturage during winter and spring. Sow during fall. One and one-half bushels seed required to sow an acre. Bushel, \$1.50.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower.—The giant of all sunflowers, growing to double the size of and producing twice as much seed as the common sunflower. It is highly recommended for poultry, the best egg-producing food known. Sow five pounds to the acre. Lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 90c.

Milo Maize.—Will make a crop where corn would fail. Stalks reach eight to ten feet in height and yield a large amount of fodder. Produce large, heavy heads of grain. Plant in three-foot rows, leaving one or two plants every twelve inches in the row, and cultivate as corn. Three to five pounds per acre. Postpaid, lb., 20c; by freight or express, not prepaid, 10 lbs., 75c; 50 lbs., \$3.00; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

Beggar Weed.—Does best on sandy pine lands. Its growth is dense, 2 to 4 feet high. Sow middle of June, in drills 3 feet apart, any time after frosts are over; 4 pounds per acre, or broadcast, 10 to 12 pounds per acre. Lb., 40c; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

Burt Oats.—These are practically the only spring oats—far better and safer than other oats sown in spring—and when oats are winter-killed these oats are invaluable. The Burt oat is also good oat sown in fall; three weeks earlier than Native Rust Proof. Bushel, \$1.50.

Texas Seed Oats.—The best variety for the South. Sow in the fall. Two bushels seed required to sow one acre. Bushel, \$1.00.

Appler Oats.—The finest oat, according to the Experiment Station, in the South. Rust proof; hardier than Texas. Heavy, often 37 pounds to the bushel. Matures about ten days earlier than native rust proof and week or ten days later than Burt. Exceedingly prolific; can be harvested about last week in May. About 10 to 15 per cent better in straw and oats than Nat. R. P. Oats. One-third larger than Western R. P. Oats and with far less beard and waste. Bushel, \$1.50.



Pearl or Cat-Tail Millet.

Write for Special Prices on Field Seed in Large Quantities.

FIELD OR COW PEAS.

Field, or Cow Peas, are so well-known that it is not necessary to describe them. We only want to urge on our customers the importance and value of this crop. The Cow Pea, more so than any other leguminous plant, has the power of extracting the expensive nitrogen from the air and storing it in its roots, thereby acting as a costly fertilizer. They will make poor land rich, and greatly increase the productiveness of good land. They make a splendid forage, and the cured hay is unsurpassed in its rich quality. Sow about one to one and one-half bushels per acre, and, if wanted for hay, cut when about two-thirds of the vines have formed pods. Prices subject to change. Write us for prices when large quantities are wanted.

Clay.—A favorite variety in many sections. Makes a growth of vine similar to the Black Pea, but is later in maturing. Suitable for hay, pasture and fertilizer. Quart, 30c, postpaid; pk., 60c.

Large Black-Eye.—They make a profitable crop to grow for picking the dry peas for sale in market during the winter, at the same time make an excellent soil improver, being similar in growth of vine and action of roots upon the soil as the Black and Wonderful. Quart, 40c, postpaid; pk., \$1.00.

Mixed.—When sowing for pasture or fertilizer we recommend a mixture of varieties. They are usually cheaper, besides if the season does not suit some varieties, others will do well, thus insuring a good growth. Quart, 30c, postpaid; pk., 60c.

Whip-Poor-Will.—A favorite early bunch-growing variety of brown-speckled seed, which are more easily gathered than from the vine-growing sorts. Price: Quarts, 30c, postpaid; pk., 60c.

Velvet Bean.—This bean originated in Florida a few years ago, and has become very popular with the farmers and planters in the South. It makes a splendid forage for stock and makes a splendid fertilizer, if turned under like cow peas. The vine is most rampant in growth, branching freely and growing quickly to a great length; they are thickly clothed with large green leaves. Planted to enrich the soil, they should be allowed to die down, as it is impossible to plow under the dense network of strong vines while in the growing state. Half bushel will sow an acre. Lb., 25c, postpaid; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.25.

BROOM CORN.

Evergreen.—Grows about 8 to 10 feet high, stands up well, and is entirely free from crooked brush. The fiber is long and fine. It will not get red in the field before it is cut, but is strictly a green variety of brush. Lb., 15c, postpaid; pk., 60c; bu., \$2.25.

SOJA BEAN.

This variety has been extensively advertised as the German Coffee Bean, the seed being sometimes parched and ground for use as coffee. Plants grow to a height of 1½ to 2 feet, and are very productive. The plant, being a legume, is a good soil enricher; also makes very nutritious forage. Plant in drills 3 feet apart, one foot apart in the row, dropping two beans in a hill. Price, prepaid, 20c per lb.; not prepaid, \$1.00 peck; \$3.50 bushel.

PEANUTS.

White Mammoth Peanuts.—This is the largest Peanut ever introduced. The pods measure on an average 2½ inches in length, and 1¼ inches in diameter. Thick shelled and deeply ridged. The kernels are of light color, 1 1-3 inches long and ½ inch in diameter, which would easily be mistaken for



Spanish Peanuts.

small pecans. Although of wonderful size, its bearing qualities are still more wonderful. It is known to yield on an average one gallon of peanuts to one kernel planted, making it the most prolific and largest Peanut known. Sold in quart packages only, 60c.

Spanish Peanuts.—Can be cultivated entirely with a plow, and are easily gathered, as all the peas hang close to the roots. The stems when harvested make a good hay. The fruit is smaller than the Virginia or Tennessee, but the plants yield heavier. A good feed for fattening hogs. Price, per pound, by mail, prepaid, 25c; per peck, 75c; per bushel, \$2.00.

Have also the white Virginia and Red Tennessee Peanuts in stock. They are larger in size than the Spanish kinds. They are of a spreading habit, and are cultivated in ridges like sweet potatoes. Price of White Virginia is 20c per pound. Price of Red Tennessee is 20c per pound, by mail, postpaid.

SEED POTATOES—The Choicest of all Northern Grown Stock

SPRING PLANTING: After the ground has been thoroughly plowed and harrowed, lay off the rows two and one-half feet apart, making a slight furrow, into which drop the pieces of potatoes every ten inches apart; cover with the hoe or turning plow. Just before the potatoes come up, run a light harrow over the ground to break the crust and also to kill young weeds or grass. After the potato plants are about six inches high, commence to cultivate with the horse cultivator, followed by the hoe. Two or three cultivations during the growing season are generally sufficient to secure a good crop. Do not cultivate too late; after the young potatoes are about one-third or one-half grown all cultivation must stop.

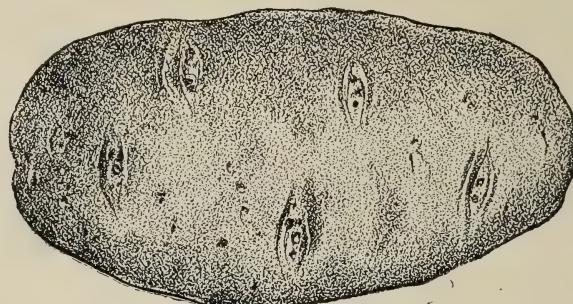
FALL PLANTING: Use the same directions as for spring planting, with the exception for fall planting always plant the whole

potato, using the small potatoes with from 2 to 3 eyes.

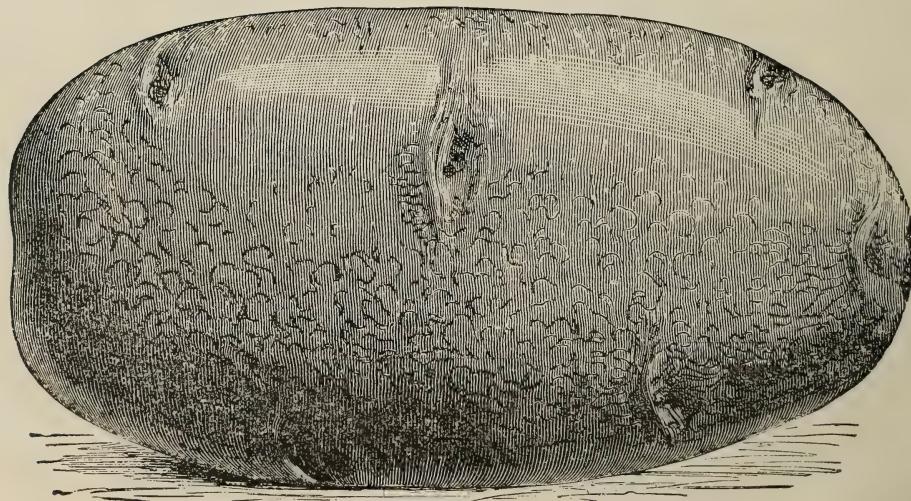
In season will carry a full line of Seed Potatoes from the seed-growing sections. Truckers who will write us for prices will kindly state quantities desired. We will make especially low figures on car lots delivered at your station.

Triumph.—A very early pink skinned variety, largely grown by truckers for shipment to Northern markets. Of handsome shape and appearance, superior quality and admirably adapted to our Southern soil and climate. It is one to two weeks earlier than the Early Rose and is rapidly becoming one of the most popular market varieties. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.75.

Early Rose.—A leading variety for earliness and productiveness. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50.

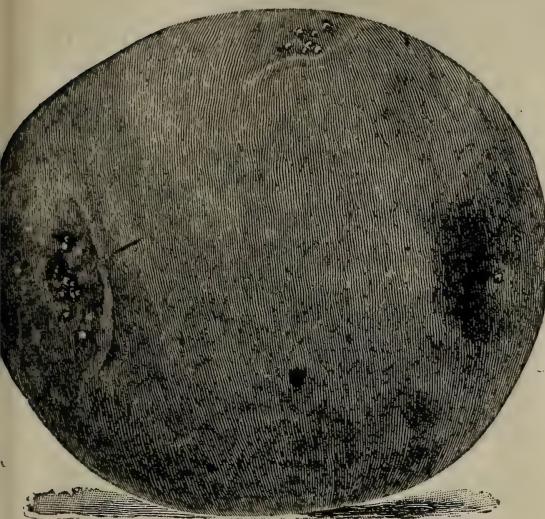


Early Rose Potato.



White Star.

Write for Special Price on Potatoes in sacks containing two and one-half bushels.



Triumph Potato.

Burbank.—Among the late varieties this is more largely grown than any other. It is of good size, fine form and an excellent yielder. Flesh white, very mealy and of fine flavor. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50.

Early Ohio.—Is a week earlier than the Early Rose, its parent. It requires a rich, moist soil. Color, light scarlet; shape, round, oblong; quality, dry and mealy. It is a splendid cropper, and the standard early sort of the North and West, while on our trial ground last year it was the earliest of thirteen sorts tested. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.50.

White Star.—A splendid and productive variety for market and table use; it is medium early, tubers oblong, large and uniform in size; vines strong, of dark green color, stocky and vigorous; skin and flesh white and of fine quality; also a good keeper. Although only planted here the past six years to any extent, it has become the market gardener's favorite. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.25.

Peerless.—One of the most popular second, early or late varieties in cultivation. Its great beauty, superior quality and enormous productiveness have made it a great favorite. Pk., 50c; bu., \$1.25.

SWEET POTATOES.

Prices Subject to Market Changes.

The Dooley Yam.—Taking into consideration quality and productiveness, the Yam stands at the head of the list. Frequently, when baked, the saccharine matter in the shape of candy will be seen hanging to them in strings. Skin and flesh yellow and very sweet. Without a doubt the best potato for family use. Price, one-half bushel, 90c; bushel, \$1.60.

Southern Queen.—Very similar to the former, but smoother, the tubers having no veins or very few; it is earlier. Price, one-half bushel, 90c; bushel, \$1.60.

Pumpkin Yam.—This potato is similar in shape and appearance to the Spanish Yam, but the flesh is red or buff color and has somewhat the appearance of pumpkin. It is very fine when cooked or baked; very prolific; on the market it is always in demand. Price, one-half bushel, 90c; bushel, \$1.60.

Shanghai, or California Yam.—This is the earliest variety we have; frequently, under favorable circumstances, giving good sized tubers two months after planting the vein. Very productive, having given 300 bushels per acre when planted early and on rich land. Skin dull white or yellow, flesh white, dry and mealy, in large specimens frequently stringy. Price, one-half bushel, 90c; bushel, \$1.60.

SHALLOTS.

1 Quart to 20 Feet of Drill, 6 to 8 Bushels to An Acre.

A small sized Onion which grows in clumps. They are generally grown in the South, where they are put up in bunches, packed in barrels, and shipped to the Northern markets all winter in large quantities, and used in their green state for soups, stews, etc. There are two varieties, the Red and White; the latter variety is the most popular. In the fall of the year the bulbs are divided and set out in rows a foot apart, and four to six inches in the rows. They grow and multiply very fast, and can be divided during the winter and set out again. Late in the spring, when the tops become dry, they have to be taken up, thoroughly dried, and stored in a dry, airy place. Quart, 30c, postpaid; pk., \$1.00; bu., \$2.50.

New White Potato Sets.—Of pure silvery white color, producing 20 bulbs in a cluster from a single bulb planted; of excellent quality and size for bunching green; can be ripened for use as pickling Onions; for this latter purpose can be more economically grown than from seed. Keep for a year. The most important quality is earliness, being ready for market several weeks ahead of the rest. Quart, 30c, postpaid; peck, \$1.00.

ONION SETS, OR BUTTONS.

	Qt.	Pkt.	Bu.
Red or Yellow Onion Sets....	25	60	2 25
White Onion Sets	25	75	2 50
Creole Onion Sets	25	100	3 00



AROMATIC, MEDICINAL AND POT HERBS.

Every Kitchen Garden Should Have a Few of These Useful Herbs.

Herbs in general delight in rich, mellow soil. Those with an (*) are perennial, and when once established in the garden may be preserved for years with a little attention. Cut the leaves while still tender and dry them in the shade.



Sweet Basil.



Sweet Marjoram.



Sage.

Anise.—For garnishing and flavoring. Pkt., 5c.

Basil, Sweet.—Used for soups, stews and sauces; 1 foot. Pkt., 5c.

*Caraway.—For confectionery, medicine and flavoring. Pkt., 5c.

Castor Oil Bean.—For ornament and medicine; 6 feet. Pkt., 5c.

Chervil.—Pkt., 5c.

Coriander.—Grown for its seed; also for garnishing; 2 feet. Pkt., 5c.

Dill.—Leaves are used in soups, sauces and pickles; seed for flavoring. Pkt., 5c.

*Fennel, Sweet.—Leaves are used in sauces. Pkt., 5c.

Marjoram, Sweet American.—Home-grown seed is the best for winter use, and it makes more bulk. Pkt., 5c.

*Lavender.—Aromatic. Pkt., 5c.

Rue.—Pkt., 5c.

Rosemary.—Pkt., 5c.

*Sage.—Tender leaves and tops are used in sausage, stuffing and sauces. Pkt., 5c.

Savory, Summer.—For seasoning. Pkt., 5c.

*Thyme, Summer.—For seasoning. Pkt., 5c.

CHUFAS, OR EARTH ALMONDS.

A species of ground-nut that ought to be on every Southern farm for fattening hogs and poultry. The nuts grow under ground, but near the surface, as shown in our illustration, and are easily harvested by hogs and chickens. Plant in April and May in 3-foot rows, dropping three Chufas every 10 or 12 inches. Give level culture and they mature in September and will lie in the ground until wanted. One peck plants an acre. The seed supply is limited and we advise early orders. If you once get to using Chufas as a fattening crop, you will always grow them. They are the best fattening crop we know of. Pkt., 10c; lb., 50c, postpaid; by freight or express, pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.00.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES.

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP

A WONDERFUL
AND INEXPENSIVE INSECTICIDE.

SURE	KILLS	REVIVES
TO	<i>Sulpho-Tobacco Soap</i>	PLANT
KILL	INSECTS	LIFE

Sulpho-Tobacco Soap is a powerful agent for the destruction of bugs and insects. One or two applications will rid plants of the pests. Animals may be washed with same solution that is used for plants, or a lather may be made and applied with hand or sponge. Full directions with each cake.

Destroys cabbage-, squash- and potato-bugs, currant-worms, lice, green-fly, mealy bug, red spider, etc. Sure death to all plant insects indoors and outdoors. Of special value for spraying shrubs, fruit-trees and vines. Produces luxuriant roses if bushes are sprayed liberally before blooming-time.

3-oz. Cake makes 1½ gallons prepared solution. 10 cents. Mailed, postpaid, for 13 cents.

8-oz. Cake makes 4 gallons prepared solution. 20 cents. Mailed, postpaid, for 28 cents.

10-lb. Cake makes 80 gallons prepared solution. By Express, \$3.00.

Free with every order, "The Window Garden," a booklet by Eben E. Rexford, giving valuable information on the cultivation of plants and the extermination of insects.

Tobacco Powder.—Cheaper than snuff, and quite as effectual. A sure remedy for Green Fly. 1-lb., 10c; 5-lb. package, 40c; 100 lbs., \$2.50.



Hammond's Slug Shot.—A very popular and one of the cheapest and best powders for destroying insects. 5 lbs., 30c; 10 lbs., 60c; bags, 100 lbs., \$5.00; bbls. of 225 lbs., \$10.00.

Whale Oil Soap.—An effectual remedy for destroying and preventing insects on plants, trees, vines, etc., and for washing down the bark of fruit trees, grape vines, etc. 1-lb. bars, 15c; 2-lb. bars, 25c; in bulk, 10 lbs., 90c; per 100 lbs., \$7.00.

Paris Green.—For destroying Potato Bugs. It is effectual for destroying that pest. Directions for use with each package. Per lb., 50c.

Pyrethrum Roseum, or Persian Insect Powder.—For destroying roaches, ants, fleas and all other noxious insects. Per lb., 50c.

Flour of Sulphur.—A preventive and cure for mildew on grape vines, etc. Per lb., 20c.

London Purple.—One of the best destroyers of insects. It is cheaper and less dangerous than Paris Green. The proportion for using are at the rate of one pound to 150 gallons of water. Price, lb., 40c.

FERTILIZERS.

Makes Flowers Flourish

Flowers are like people. Their health depends upon their food. It must be nourishing, but not too rich to force growth and cause reaction. The one chemically correct flower food for house plants is

Walker's Excelsior Brand.

It has no odor whatever, and can be used dry or dissolved in water for sprinkling. Use it and your flowers will flourish and their health will last.

Small size (feeds 25 plants 6 months), 25c.; large size (enough for a year), 50c. Sent prepaid anywhere. With each package we send FREE the book, "How to Make the Window Garden a Success."



Pure Bone Flour.—For top-dressing lawns, house-plants, etc. Lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 25c; 25 lbs., \$1; 50 lbs., \$2; 100 lbs., \$3.50.; If sent by mail, add 10c per lb.

Nitrate of Soda.—A fertilizer for all crops. Quick in action and hastens maturity of crops fully two weeks. Fine for lawns. By express or freight, lb., 10c; 10 lbs., 75c; 50 lbs., \$2.75; 100 lbs., \$5.00.

Standard Brands.—Stearns' Ammoniated Raw Bone Super Phosphate, Standard Ammoniated Soluble Guano, Champion Farmers' Choice Pure Ground Bone, Sugar Super Phosphate, Orange and fruit Tree Fertilizers, Cabbage Fertilizer, Vegetable Super Phosphate, Dissolved Bone and Kainite, Pure Dissolved Bone, Dried Blood, Kainite, Land Plaster, etc.

The above Fertilizers are of very high grade and of uniform quality.

Write for Price.

Cotton Seed Meal.—A good fertilizer for all crops. Lb., 15c, postpaid. For 100 lbs., \$2.00

Coarse Bone.—Slow but permanent in action, indispensable in preparation of grape-vine borders or for fruit trees or bushes 5 lbs., 25c; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2.25; 500 lbs., \$4.00; per ton, \$35.00.

THE PLANET, JR., GARDEN TOOLS.

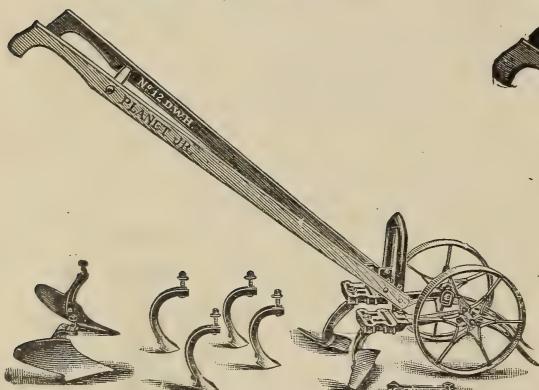
Space will not permit our showing and describing all the Planet Jr. Tools, but we will send a fully illustrated catalogue free to all who desire it and will ask for it, and we can supply promptly anything ordered.



PLANET JR. No. 4, \$11.00.



PLANET JR. No. 17, \$5.00.



PLANET JR. No. 12, \$7.00.

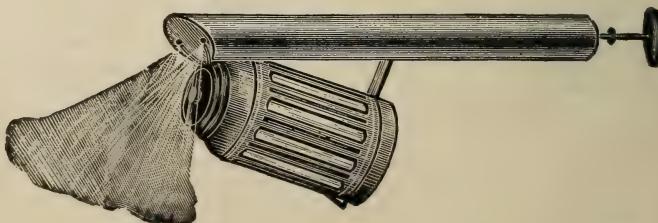
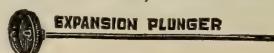
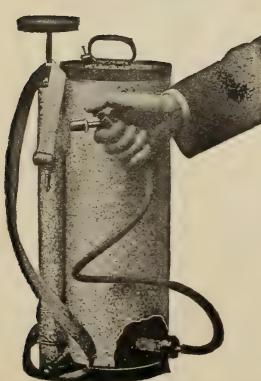


PLANET JR. No. 16, \$5.85.

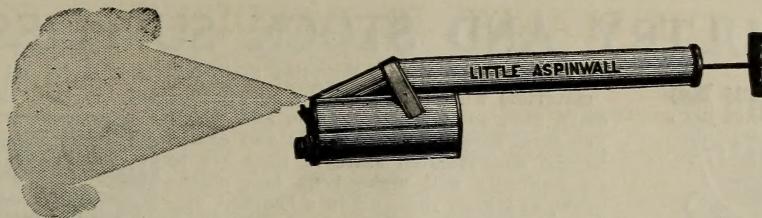
MISCELLANEOUS GARDEN REQUISITES.

"AUTO-SPRAY" No. 1, \$4.00.

A Practical Machine for Spraying Potatoes, Tobacco, Small Fruits, Vineyards, Greenhouses, Poultry Houses, Etc. Also Excellent for Use With Whitewash, Disinfectants, Etc.



"Lightning" Encased—Glass Sprayer; will not corrode or rust.....\$1.00

**LITTLE ASPINWALL SPRAY PUMP.**

These little Sprayers have met with a large sale since their introduction. They are very popular, and are sure to give the best satisfaction wherever used. Price, 50c each.

THE LIGHTNING SPRAYER.

Price, \$1.00 Each.

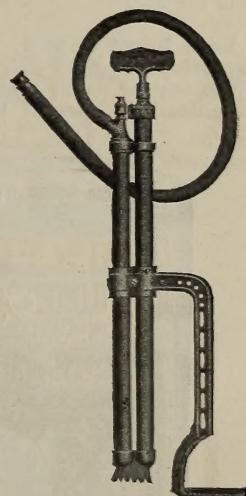


A great invention. Holds 2 quarts. Splendid for house plants and garden use, and unequaled for washing windows, sprinkling clothes, etc. It throws a powerful spray, which is accomplished by squeezing the rubber bulb, as shown in cut. The operator can produce a light or heavy spray at will, and can spray in any direction. It will spray from five to twenty feet high. It is durable, and there is nothing to get out of order. It is easy to operate, and very useful in any household. For killing insects it has no equal. Price, each, \$1.00.

THE "LIGHTNING" WHITEWASH**SPRAYER AND FORCE PUMP No. 28.**

Will Fit Any Pail or Bucket.

This is the only spray pump that will spray whitewash without clogging. It is constructed of heavy galvanized iron, with brass top and bottom. It is made with large air chamber and has ball valves. Pressure being held in air chamber and hose, so that nozzle throws continuous spray, and is not affected by upward strokes. Pump is provided with 3-foot hose, 1-foot extension pipe with brass-end nozzles. Is used for bucket spray and whitewashing. Price, \$3.50.



No. 28.

LITTLE GIANT BUCKET PUMP.

The best hand pump made; working parts solid brass; throws continuous stream, either solid or as a mist. Being light, it is easily carried around in a bucket, making it just the thing for spraying low bushes, trees, etc.; can also be used for whitewashing. Price, \$3.50; fitted with lever handle and Bordeaux Nozzle for Whitewashing, \$4.25.

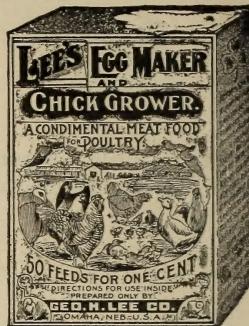
POULTRY AND STOCK SUPPLIES.



Lee's Egg-Maker. Supplies materials needed by all fowls—materials which they obtain naturally from the soil, shrubs insects, etc., on unlimited range, and which you must supply to both fowls and chicks in the domesticated state if they are to do well. It will make hens lay, chicks grow, and keep them all in a healthy, vigorous condition. The cost of feeding it is very small, about one cent per feed for 50 fowls. It is equally good for calves and pigs. 2½-lb. pkg., 25c.

Conkey's Gape Cure. The best cure for gapes. 50c per box.

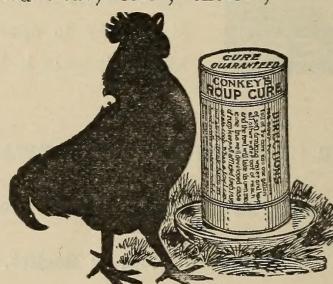
Conkey's Roup Cure. Has been on the market for several years, and has been used by our customers with very satisfactory results. Small-size package, postpaid, 50c.; large-size package, postpaid, \$1.00.



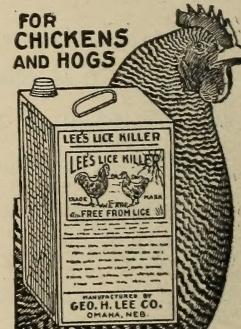
Lee's Germozone. Originally designed and extensively used as a household remedy for diseases of the skin and mucous membrane, has given most wonderful results in the treatment of poultry diseases of the same nature. Roup, canker, swelled head, colds, cholera,

bowel complaint, etc., are all inflammations of the mucous membrane, and yield readily to treatment with Germozone. Prepared in two forms—liquid and tablet. Each is equally good in every way. Large 2-oz. bottle, 50c; package of tablets, 50c. Tablet form mailed postpaid for 50c.

Lee's Insect Powder. The best and least expensive Insect Powder in the world. Handy to use for poultry, stock and pet animals. Sure death to insects. 1¼-lb package, 25c.



Lee's Lice Killer. Kills all body-lice and mites on poultry and hogs by simply painting, sprinkling or spraying it on roosts and rubbing-posts or bedding. Apply it in a few minutes in afternoon or early evening, and it works while they sleep. Must not be applied direct on the bodies of fowls or animals. Qt. can, 25c.; ½-gal. can., 60c; 1-gal. can, \$1.00; 5-gal. can, \$4.00.



Conkey's Cholera Cure. Is a positive cure for bowel trouble, indigestion, diarrhea, dysentery, cholera, etc., in fowls, both young and old. Not only does it overcome these troubles, but it tones up the system at the same time and puts your flock in excellent condition. It is simply put in drinking water and fowls take their own medicine. Given occasionally it prevents these difficulties. Remember, we guarantee it to you. 50c per box, postpaid.



FOREIGN NAMES OF VEGETABLES AND HERBS

ENGLISH	GERMAN	FRENCH	SPANISH	ITALIAN
Anise	Anis, Gruner Anis	Anis	Anis, Matalahuga	Aniso, Anacio
Artichoke	Artichoke	Artichaut	Alicachofa	Articocca
Asparagus	Spargel	Asperge	Esparrago	Sparagio
Balm	Citronen-Melisse	Melisse citronelle	Toronjil, Citronella	Melissa
Basil	Basilikum	Basilic grand	Albacà	Basilico
Beans	Bohnen	Haricots	Habichuelas	Fagioli
Beet	Rübe	Betterave	Remolacha	Barbabietola
Borage	Boretsch	Bourrache	Borraja	Boragine
Brocoli	Spargelkohl	Chou Brocoli	Brocoli	Brocoli
Brussels Sprouts	Rosenkohl	Chou de Bruxelles	Bretones de Bruselas	Cavolo di Bruxelles
Cabbage	Kopfkohl, Kraut	Chou pommé	Col repollo	Cavolo cappuccio
Cabbage, Savoy	Wirsing	Chou de Milan	Col de Milan	Cavolo di Milano
Caraway	Feld-Kummel	Cumin des prés	Comino	Carvi
Carrot	Carotten, Mohren	Carotte	Zanahoria	Carota
Cauliflower	Blumenkhol	Chou-fleur	Coliflor	Cavoloflore
Celery	Sellerie	Céleri	Apio	Sedano
Celeriac	Knoll-Sellerie	Céleri-rave	Apio-nabo	Señano-rapa
Chervil	Kerbel	Cerfeuil	Perifollo	Cerfoglio
Chicory	Cichorienwurzel	Chicorée sauvage	Achicoria	Ciceria selvatica
Coriander	Coriander	Coriandre	Culantro	Coriandoro
Corn Salad	Feldsalat	Mache	Canonigos	Valeriana
Corn	Mais	Mais	Maiz	Mais
Cress	Garten-Kresse	Cresson alénois	Mastuerzo	Agretto
Cress, Water	Brunnenkresse	Cresson de fontaine	Berro	Nasturzio aquatico
Cucumber	Gurken	Concombre	Cohombro	Cetriolo
Dandelion	Lowenzahn	Pissenlit	Diente de leon	Dente di leone
Dill	Dill	Aneth	Eneldo	Aneto
Egg Plant	Eierpflanze	Aubergine	Berengena	Petrunciano
Endive	Endivien	Chicorée Endive	Endivia	Indivia
Fennel	Fenchel	Fenouil	Hinojo	Finochio
Garlic	Knoblauch	Ail	Ajo	Aglio
Horse Radish	Meer Rettig	Raifort sauvage	Taramago	Rafano
Hyssop	Isop	Hysoppe	Hisopo	Issopo
Kale	Blatterkohl	Chou vert	Breton, Berza	Cavolo verde
Kohl Rabi	Knollkohl	Chou-rave	Col rabano	Cavolo rapa
Lavender	Lavendel	Lavende	Espliego	Lavanda
Leek	Poree, Lauch	Poireau	Puerro	Porro
Lettuce	Lattich, Kopsalat	Laitue	Lechuga	Lattuga
Marjoram	Majoran	Marjolaine	Mejorana	Maggiorana
Melon	Melone	Melon	Melon	Popone
Melon, Water	Wasser-Melone	Melon d'eau	Sandia	Melone d'aqua
Mushroom	Schwamm	Champignon	Seta	Fungo pratajolo
Nasturtium	Kapuciner Kresse	Capucine	Capuchina	Nasturzio
Okra	Ocher	Gombaud	Gombo	Oera
Onion	Zwiebel	Ognon	Cebolla	Cipollo
Parsley	Petersilie	Persil	Perejil	Prezzemolo
Parsnip	Pastinake	Panais	Chirivia	Pastinaca
Peas	Erbesen	Pois	Guisante	Pisello
Pepper	Pfeffer	Piment	Pimiento	Peperone
Pumpkin	Melonen-Kurbiss	Potiron	Calabaza totanera	Zucca
Radish	Radies	Racis	Rabanito	Ravanello
Rhubarb	Rhabarber	Rhubarbe	Ruibarbo	Rabarbaro
Rosemary	Rosmarin	Romarin	Romero	Rosmarino
Rue	Raute	Rue	Ruda	
Saffron	Safran	Safran	Azafran	Zafferano
Sage	Salbei	Sauge	Salvia	Salvia
Salsify	Haferwurzel	Salsifis	Salsifi blanco	Sassefrica
Sorrel	Sauerampfer	Oseille	Acedera	Acetosa
Summer Savory	Bohnenkraut	Sarriette annuelle	Ajedrea comun	Santoreggia
Spinach	Spinat	Epinard	Espinaca	Spinace
Squash	Kurbiss	Courge	Calabaza	Zucca
Tansy	Gemigner Rainfarn	Tanaïsie	Tanacetò	Atanasia
Thyme	Thymian	Thym	Tomillo	Timo
Tomato	Liebesapfel	Pomme d'Amour	Tomate	
Turnip	Weisse Rübe	Navet	Nabo	
Wormwood	Wermuth	Absinthe	Ajero	

THE BOLLWINKLE SEED CO. Ltd.



SHREVEPORT, LA.